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COMMITTEE HALTS WORLD COURT PLAN BY ASKING DETAILS

Foreign Relations Members Favor Proposal in Vote—Lodge to Interview President

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—All possibility of action at this session of Congress on President Harding's recommendation that the United States join the permanent International Court was removed today when the Foreign Relations Committee voted to ask the State Department for further information about the obligations this country would assume upon associating itself with the world tribunal.

For this purpose, Henry Cabot Lodge, chairman of the committee, will visit the White House tomorrow and place before the President the specific requests of the committee for more detailed information. Until the Foreign Relations Committee obtains this information, Senator Lodge said, it will hold no further meetings.

The three particular points which the committee desires to clear up are these:

1. What recognition is given to the labor section in Article 23 of the Treaty of Versailles in the protocol of the international court.
2. What reservation, if any, other members of the world court have made as the conditions upon which they are participating.
3. What reservation, if any, other members of the world court have made as the conditions upon which they are participating.

Need More Information
The labor clause in question was specifically excluded in one of the former Lodge reservations to the treaty when it was up for consideration before the Senate.

This information was called for by Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, and Medill McCormick (R.), Senator from Illinois, respectively, and opened up a wide range of discussion. Following the committee meeting, which was attended by nearly a full membership, Senator McCormick explained that it was utterly impossible for the committee to conclude with so important a matter at a single meeting, and especially since definite information on important subjects is lacking. It was a foregone conclusion that there was to be no action by the Senate during the remaining days of the session and that President Harding would make a public appeal to the country in order to sound out sentiment to guide the Senate next December.

Committee Favorable
With the exception of the "irreconcilables" who fought the League of Nations covenant, a majority of the committee members expressed themselves as ready to vote now for the admission of the United States to the world court.

With only one dissenting vote, Frank B. Kellogg (R.), Senator from Minnesota, the committee adopted a resolution by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, asking the President to advise the committee "whether he favors an agreement obligating all powers, or governments, who are signers to the protocol creating the court, to submit all questions about which there is a dispute and which cannot be settled by diplomatic efforts."

Reasons for Delay
Reasons for the delay in submitting the proposal were explained by the spokesman for the President at the White House today as having been

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PRESIDENT DECIDES TO SELL GOVERNMENT MERCHANT SHIPS

No Further Subsidy Moves Contemplated—Effort Will Be Made to Strengthen Private Merchant Marine

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—President Harding has decided upon a policy of immediately disposing of the ships owned and controlled by the Government and winding up the affairs of the Shipping Board, the spokesman for the White House announced today.

While the President was represented as feeling greatly disappointed that the Senate, with a known majority in favor of the ship subsidy bill, failed to function in the face of the minority filibuster, it was said the course of the Administration will be to do all it can to aid the American merchant marine to meet foreign competition.

That the Senate has failed to grasp a great opportunity to establish an American merchant marine was the view of the President. There will be no new move in the next Congress for a ship subsidy, it was said, as the affairs of the Shipping Board will be well on the way to conclusion by that time.

Details of the Administration's plan for liquidating the Government-owned vessels will be announced within a few days, and this program will embrace "everything that can be done to further the rebuilding of the merchant marine in private hands," it was stated.

Advantageous Contracts Possible
Announcement by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Board, after a conference with President Harding, that he had laid before the Executive a "drastic program" for dealing with the situation, gave rise to the belief that the Administration plans to aid shipping indirectly, if not by direct subsidy methods.

The view is held in certain influential Administration quarters that

Figures in New Cabinet Shift by the President



Harry S. New
Succeeds Mr. Work as Postmaster-General



Hubert Work
Succeeds Mr. Fall as Secretary of Interior

NEW BILL DOUBLES CAPITAL FOR FARMS

Proposed Law Is More Generous to Agriculturists Than Was War Corporation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—In the face of the fast approaching close of Congress, farm bloc leaders in the House hope for an early final vote on the combined rural credits bill. Demanded by President Harding as part of the Administration's program for the final days of the session, the measure was taken up in the House today for consideration.

Elimination of the proposed extension of the War Finance Corporation in the bill was regarded by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, as indicating a desire to prepare for the future rather than to establish immediate facilities for the distribution of credit to the farmers. If the House passes the rural credits bill tomorrow, conferees can be appointed and the measure can be whipped into final shape for submission of the conference report to the Senate on Thursday or Friday. There is no fear now that the bill will be shelved in conference, according to farm bloc leaders.

On reporting the bill to the House, the Banking and Currency Committee incorporated the major features of the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

WORK AND NEW NOMINATIONS CONFIRM CABINET REPORTS

Senator's Appointment Immediately Approved—Long List of Names Is Submitted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The announcement at the White House today of the appointment of Hubert Work to be Secretary of the Interior and Harry S. New to be Postmaster-General confirmed the rumors and expectations that have been current ever since the resignation of Secretary Fall was placed in the hands of the President.

The appointment of Mr. New, whose term as United States Senator from Indiana will expire on March 4, is, as was that of Mr. Work, a Republican. The appointment of Mr. New, whose term as United States Senator from Indiana will expire on March 4, is, as was that of Mr. Work, a Republican.

Mr. New has been a journalist and a business man and has served on important committees since coming to the Senate. The opposition to him from Indiana was due purely to factional troubles in the Republican party and evidently did not weigh with the President as strongly as his inclination to appoint him and his regard for his good qualities. His nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Work, who will leave the Post-Office Department after being its head for a little less than a year, to take

charge of the varied and manifold duties of the Interior Department, has no official experience other than that in the Postoffice Department but had been very active in Republican politics in Colorado. He is a doctor of medicine and has been president of the American Medical Association.

With the names of Senator New and Dr. Work the President sent to the Senate, that of Brig.-Gen. Frank T. Hines to be head of the Veterans' Bureau, Richard M. Tobin of California to be Minister to the Netherlands, succeeding William Phillips, who has been appointed Undersecretary of State; Charles H. Verrill of Maryland to be member of the United States Employees Compensation Commission; McKenzie Moss of Kentucky to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

FRANCE DESIRES REGROUPING PLAN

Republic Seeking Relations With Russia—Close Association With Italy Likely

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Feb. 27.—There is no serious thought that America intends taking part in European affairs because of the new Harding move, asking approval for American membership in the League of Nations World Court. But nevertheless a number of newspapers seize on every incident which indicates remotely the possibility of America becoming entangled in European affairs.

This incident has produced the usual crop of comment. Serious politicians know that there is no such significance as suggested. Indeed, it is considered that more and more America and England must drift away together from the European continent. That is why there is such enthusiasm in certain French circles for a continental bloc which would be the reply to an Anglo-Saxon union. As the English-speaking people come closer together, continental people are aware of the fact that the tendency is to draw farther away from Europe.

Europe, therefore, looks to look after itself and it will require more than the participation of America in the World Court to change this idea.

It may be doubted whether the return of America will be welcomed at this moment, so fearful are the French of any interference with their reparations and security plans. Thrown back on themselves, the continental peoples have been discussing the formation of a bloc in opposition, though not in a spirit of hostility to those nations, who prefer to remain outside the continent. The discussion has, however, chiefly revealed the difficulties and it may be doubted whether it is practical politics at the present moment.

The movement, which as yet is only theoretical, takes four distinct forms. The first is a new desire for a rapprochement with Russia. The

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N. E. A. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REJECTS WELFARE ALLIANCE, UNDIVIDED PORTFOLIO ASKED

Professor Strayer Says Educators Meeting in Cleveland Will Be Satisfied With Nothing Less Than Department of Education as Outlined in Towner-Sterling Bill

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27 (Staff Correspondence).—The proposed Federal Department of Education and Welfare has received a crushing blow. The legislative council of the National Education Association has resolved to stand solidly and unequivocally behind the Towner-Sterling bill for a Department of Education, and Prof. George D. Strayer of Columbia University, head of the commission, declares his absolute confidence that the department of superintendence of the National Education Association will take the same stand when the report of the resolutions committee is adopted on Thursday evening.

FRANCO-GERMAN FORCES 'DIGGING IN'

Trial Balloons Cease—No Further Unofficial Efforts at Peace-Making

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—From Jan. 10 until today, the warfare between France and Germany has been in the open with moves and counter-moves in the Ruhr Valley and the Rhineland. But this morning both sides, as viewed from this point of observation, are seen "digging in" preparatory to taking to the trenches, there to settle down to a long, hard struggle. The trial balloons which were sent up no longer ago than late last week are now hovering perilously close within the range of the anti-aircraft guns. Therefore unless the reported utterances of Col. George Harvey, the American Ambassador, are followed promptly by decisive action by President Harding, the words of the former are likely to do much more harm than good, since they have given the Germans a new and stronger hope than they ever had, that the most powerful aid in the world is about to come to them, and has caused the French to set tight their jaws with the renewed determination to fight to a finish, in the meanwhile turning blind eyes to any peace-maker, other than one from Wilhelmstrasse, who carries a white flag.

A German of high standing informed The Christian Science Monitor representative two weeks ago that action by Washington in the Franco-German crisis was coming as soon as the British debt question was out of the way. This much is hoped now, that Washington has learned that mere words will no longer serve. Europe has had enough of mere words. It is action now that will count. It is within the power of the United States to settle the whole European imbroglio, but it will not be settled by such schemes purporting here to have been outlined by Colonel Harvey in London on Saturday, and here that Charles E. Hughes' New Haven speech settled it. It is bigger and broader action that is required.

The statement attributed to Col. Harvey, speaking at the Press Club, to the effect that the United States would have to get into the "European messes" as has been the case in the past, is of interest in diplomatic circles here. It has also served to halt the sending up of trial balloons, and all unofficial efforts to arrive at some basis upon which the powers most directly concerned might agree to parley.

French Count on Economic Blockade to Win for Them

By Special Cable

ESSEN, Feb. 27.—From French sources it is learned that, since the object of France is to occupy the Ruhr as guarantee only for the payment of reparations, if Germany would come forward with new proposals for payment, France would lend a willing ear, but the first move must be made by Germany, and unfortunately the German authorities in the Ruhr are against the opening of negotiations, and Berlin is even stiffer. German industrialists here are convinced that they can hold out some time, and that in the meanwhile, greater injury is being done to French industry than to

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GENERAL SMUTS THREATENS TO FIND NEW AFRICAN OUTLET

In Event of Negotiations With Mozambique Failing, He Says, Government Will Look for Another Harbor

By Special Cable

CAPETOWN, Feb. 27.—Jan. Christian Smuts, the Premier, opened the debate in Parliament yesterday on South Africa's relations with Mozambique, which have steadily grown worse in the past few months as a result of the economic war now in progress between the two countries. The position of the two countries, he said, is worse than it has been for the last 30 or 40 years.

The Premier refused to entertain any question of hostilities, but he contended that the Government must recognize the difficulties under which South Africa was laboring in the neighboring territory and if that territory could not come to a friendly agreement then South Africa must make arrangements for the future elsewhere.

Should the negotiations for continuing the treaty, all but part one of which expires after March 31, break down, General Smuts declared he would advise the Government to look

for a port other than that at Delagoa Bay, as an outlet for the products of the Transvaal.

The negotiations are proceeding with Portugal, and the hope is expressed that a satisfactory solution may be found.

Mozambique is a colony of Portugal on the east coast of Africa. Its area is over 300,000 square miles. Its economic importance rests in the fact that Delagoa Bay possesses the finest harbor on the east coast and is the natural geographical outlet for Johannesburg. More than once the Union has gazed covetously on this port, and once, indeed, Cecil Rhodes tried to purchase it from the Portuguese. The Union Government has been pressing for improved harbor facilities and an extension of privileges, and to these demands Portugal replies that the general development of the province is more important to it, with the limited finances at its disposal, than any considerable expenditure with a view to improving traffic.

No one who has watched the tremendous efforts of welfare leaders to pledge the present convention to a compromise on a department of education and welfare doubts that the withdrawal of support by the educators means the defeat of the welfare proposal. The welfare leaders dropped their campaign before when the educators said "leave us out of your department." Educators here today expressed the opinion that this action by the legislative commission will have the same result of ending any great hopes of the welfare leaders for a place in the Cabinet. Present indications point to Payson Smith of Boston, superintendent of Massachusetts schools, as the leading candidate for president of the department of superintendence in tomorrow's election.

Meanwhile the main session today of the department of superintendence was given over to a discussion of ways of spending the \$200,000,000 annually appropriated for public school buildings in the United States, looking toward a resolution which will recommend sources of educational revenue to state legislatures. Los Angeles, Baltimore, San Francisco and Denver have just completed large bond issues, and other cities are considering them. Contrasts of the bond issues with the "pay as you go" policy were made.

Tax Problems Outlined

The entire discussion was based on the report of the Educational Finance Inquiry, presented by the chairman of the inquiry, George D. Strayer. Dr. Strayer was followed by Prof. Robert H. Haig of Columbia University on the Tax Problem in Financing Public Education, and by discussions on budget making and what the schools do in relation to their cost.

In the year 1910 the current expense for public education in the United States was \$390,500,000, as against \$970,930,000 for 1920, said Professor Strayer. He added:

During the period under consideration there was a very great change in the purchasing power of the dollar. There was, as well, an increasing percentage in the number of days of schooling provided. To these two factors must be added the further fact of very large increases in the cost of the school system where costs are necessarily high. While we have spent many more dollars we have not increased the support devoted to the quality of the facilities or service furnished. It appears from data which have been made for the years 1921 and 1922 that the amount of money spent for education has continued to increase during this period. In this account of the increasing importance of the school system, it is important that we inquire concerning school costs and with respect to the fiscal administration of our public school system.

Education Costs Vary

No less interesting than the aggregate figures are the comparisons which have been instituted among the several communities within a single state. In the State of New York, where an intensive study has been made for the year 1920-21 in one community the current expense a pupil in average daily attendance in elementary schools was \$26. In another community within the same State the current expense per pupil in average daily attendance in elementary schools was \$272. In like manner the current expense per pupil in average daily attendance in high schools ranged from \$2 to \$1132.

In kindergartens the current expense per pupil varied from \$24 to \$112. The smallest cost per pupil in both elementary and high schools and the highest cost, as well were found in the rural or small village school districts. The variations in cost among the larger cities were relatively small. These variations increased progressively as the size of the community decreased. In many of the states the part of the total cost of maintaining schools borne by the state has been steadily increasing during the past decade. In one State, Delaware, complete state support is provided.

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ELBERT H. GARY

ENTERTAINED IN ITALY

NAPLES, Feb. 27.—Elbert H. Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, had lunch aboard the Mauretania today with the Undersecretary of the Interior, Signor Finzi. After American and Italian airmen had been played, Signor Finzi toasted the United States. He said that Fascism represented the constant and patient labors of 40,000,000 Italians who are animated only by the desire to know and love each other and to earn the respect of other nations.

Judge Gary in response said that he was honored to find himself once more on Italian soil with the young and brave exponents of Fascism.

COLLECTOR SUED FOR UNPAID TAXES

Town of Holbrook Takes Unusual Stand in Proceeding Against Official

Action of the board of selectmen of the town of Holbrook in bringing suit against Frank W. Holbrook, town tax collector, and his bonding company, the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, in the sum of \$20,000 for alleged non-collection of taxes, is unusual, and has given added interest to a recent statement by Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, that the State's cities and towns are losing about \$2,000,000 every year through non-collection of taxes.

The fact that in Boston alone each year an average of \$540,000 is lost through the failure to collect the poll, personal, and real taxes due the city, and that the assessors have abated these claims gains significance, it is held, when the action of the selectmen of Holbrook is considered and its possible effect upon the authorities in other towns and cities of the State.

Suit Initiated

When Louis E. Flye, an attorney, acting for the town, initiated in the Superior Civil Court in Dedham, a suit which is returnable on the first Monday in March, the board of selectmen said, reporting to the citizens of the town:

"Upon report of the auditor on condition of the taxes and after consulting town counsel it was found advisable to call upon the bonding company for a settlement. This has been done through the town counsel."

In the action brought by Attorney Flye

the allegation is made that damages to the town of Holbrook have resulted from the non-collection of taxes which have become uncollectable because of the expiration of the time limit.

This report was signed by Henry W. S. Roberts, William W. Boardman and Peter L. Vincent. According to Attorney Flye, the bonding company has guaranteed the faithful and efficient discharge of the duties of the tax collector and that by so doing it has made itself responsible, along with him, for any loss to the town through unwise prosecution of the collection of taxes.

Named for Grand-Uncle

Collector Holbrook has been elected to that place in Holbrook which was named for his grand-uncle, ever since 1914. In his report the auditor, George W. Porter, showed no shortage in the collector's accounts but said that there was \$317.67 in the hands of the collector in excess of the accounts on his books.

The bill filed states that Mr. Holbrook failed to collect \$40,000 due the town in taxes and that now this amount is uncollectable by reason of the statute of limitation. Mr. Holbrook charges that the action brought against him has its source in politics and has been introduced into court on town election day when he is a candidate for re-election.

OCTENNIAL VOTE ON LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Victoria Has Repealed Local Option Laws—Wets Jubilant

MELBOURNE, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The Parliament of Victoria, Australia, has just repealed the local option laws, and provides that a state-wide poll shall be taken in 1930 and octennially thereafter, under which prohibition must receive a three-fifths majority to carry. Thus the liquor traffic is guaranteed against any interference till 1930 and is given the substantial handicap against prohibition by which a minority of two-fifths can defeat the will of the majority of the people. This puts Victoria practically at the foot of the class, as to liquor legislation, in Australia.

In 1906 Victoria secured a local option law that was at that time considered the most satisfactory and progressive liquor legislation in the Commonwealth. During the war, and during the suspension of the act the liquor interests improved the time to fortify their position, while temperance activities were largely diverted to the prohibition of the act. In 1920 prohibition polled a majority in almost every one of the voting districts, but what was more significant, continuance of license polled but 53 per cent of the total vote. The liquor interests, knowing the habit of the prohibitionists to increase in the number of local option polls, immediately laid plans to defer another test of strength to a remote date as possible. This was wise wet strategy, for it accomplished two vital objectives: first, it eliminated the danger of the loss of the liquor traffic to the drys, through successive local option polls; second, by a long postponement the organization of the prohibitionists would suffer through apathy of the people in a fight that was several years removed.

While the prohibitionists recognize that the measure just passed is a most serious setback, they plan to turn the incident to the advantage of their cause. They will harness the indignation which the act has aroused, not only among those favorable to liquor reform, but also among those who see in the act another attempt to thwart popular government. The measure is referred to as a "gag bill" which robs the people of the right to speak on a question of immediate and growing interest not only to Australia, but to all the nations of the earth.

SPANISH SHIP ARRIVES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 (Special).—The first Spanish merchant ship to enter Providence harbor within the memory of local longshoremen was the steamship Astimendi, Antonio Irueta, master, which was 29 days from Barry, Wales. The Astimendi brought a cargo of 6400 tons of British coal. The Gulf Refining Company's tank ship Gulf-trade, arriving from Port Arthur, Tex., brought 75,000 barrels of oil.

WAGE INCREASE ANNOUNCED

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 27 (Special).—The Plymouth Corderage Company has announced a 10 per cent increase in wages to its 100 operatives. The advance, which is retroactive to Feb. 19, restores a 10 per cent cut declared April 1, 1922. The company also announced an insurance plan under which dependents will receive the weekly wage of employees for one year.

MILLS BEGIN OPERATIONS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 (Special).—The Valley mill of the American Woolen Company here and the Cavendon mill, an independent plant at Woodville, began operating on a 24-hour schedule yesterday. The Valley mill will install 60 additional mules. The plant produces yarn for the larger mills of the company.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, generally fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat colder tonight; fresh easterly winds, becoming variable.

Southern New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight; fresh northeast and north winds, becoming moderate variable.

Northern New England: Cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably light snow further north; cold tonight; fresh northeast and north winds, becoming moderate variable.

Weather Outlook

There will be snow or rain in the north Atlantic states and rain in the middle Atlantic states Tuesday, and rain will probably continue Wednesday in portions of the south Atlantic and east Gulf states, and local snow in the lower lake region, while the weather will be generally fair elsewhere east of the Mississippi River. The temperature will be lower in the Atlantic states Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

| (8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian) | |
|--|----|
| Boston | 32 |
| New York | 30 |
| Philadelphia | 28 |
| Washington | 28 |
| Chicago | 28 |
| St. Louis | 28 |
| San Francisco | 58 |
| Portland, Me. | 28 |
| Portland, Ore. | 28 |
| Seattle | 28 |
| Albany | 28 |
| Buffalo | 28 |
| Cleveland | 28 |
| Denver | 28 |
| Des Moines | 28 |
| St. Paul | 28 |
| Minneapolis | 28 |
| Sioux Falls | 28 |
| Omaha | 28 |
| Lincoln | 28 |
| Wichita | 28 |
| St. Louis | 28 |
| St. Paul | 28 |
| Minneapolis | 28 |
| Sioux Falls | 28 |
| Omaha | 28 |
| Lincoln | 28 |
| Wichita | 28 |

ENTRANCE OF UNITED STATES INTO WORLD COURT PRESSED

Massachusetts Citizens to Ask Legislators to Memorialize President and Congress

Many citizens interested in the United States Government and in the cause of international peace are expected to attend and to speak at the hearing in the State House tomorrow morning before the legislative committee on Constitutional Law on the petition requesting the Massachusetts legislature to memorialize the President and the Congress to take steps to bring the United States into a world association of nations.

These resolutions, designed to place the Massachusetts General Court on record "in behalf of the liberty, progress and orderly development of the world," were filed on Jan. 11 with the Legislature on the petition of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic Societies and Good Government Clubs, of which John Calder Gordon of Somerville, is executive secretary, and said to be signed by a membership of 140,000 voters in Massachusetts.

Many Leaders to Attend

Secretary Gordon said today, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that among the men promised to attend the hearing and press the resolutions for adoption by the committee and Legislature are, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; Dr. Wendell O. Hudson of Harvard; the Rev. Paul Revere Prothingham, Robert Fechner, Lawrence Brooks, Dr. Edward Talmadge Root of the Federation of Churches; John F. Moors of the Boston Finance Commission; Eugene N. Foss, former Governor of Massachusetts, and possibly Edward A. Filene.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale had been invited by Secretary Gordon to attend the hearing tomorrow and speak but he will be unable to do so.

ATTACK ON DRY LAW IS RESISTED

New Hampshire Search Warrant Bill May Be Changed as Result of Opposition

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27 (Special).—Opposition to the search warrant bill before the New Hampshire Legislature, on the part of the Anti-Saloon League and other prohibition forces, has become so pronounced that it is now understood that the House Committee on Revision of Statutes proposes to redraft the bill and make a new attempt, which will be less objectionable to the drys, through successive local option polls, second, by a long postponement the organization of the prohibitionists would suffer through apathy of the people in a fight that was several years removed.

The bill as introduced by Robert J. Doyle, chairman of the committee, for the purpose of protecting the rights and liberties of the individual citizen from malicious and unreasonable complaint on application for a search warrant. This bill would require any complainant to furnish "competent evidence" before a warrant could be issued to search for the evidence.

Under the present law, a police officer may search for property "believed to have been fraudulently obtained," but under the proposed law "competent evidence" would be required. Furthermore, the bill prevents the officer from making use of the warrant to search for property during a search without warrant.

In support of its contention that there should be no let down in the prohibitory laws in this State at the present time, the Anti-Saloon League has made public statistics on the number of arrests for drunkenness in the 11 largest communities in the State last year, as compared with the number in the last year of licensed saloons, in most cases 1917.

In Portland the arrests had decreased from prohibition from 1223 to 846; in Concord, the decrease was from 1003 to 178; in Dover, from 472 to 192; in Franklin, from 418 to 22; in Keene, from 482 to 161; in Laconia, from 595 to 66; in Manchester, from 3691 to 1852; in Nashua, from 948 to 542; in Rochester, from 350 to 87; in Portsmouth, from 1358 to 233; in Somersworth, from 222 to 42.

The total arrests in these cities under license was 10,678, and last year, under the dry regime, 3742, or a decrease of 6954, or about 65 per cent.

NEW ENGLAND RAIL BOARD IN PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27 (Special).—The New England Railroads Joint Committee, which has been in session at Hartford, resumed its sittings here today for a four-day session at the invitation of Gov. William S. Flynn and the Rhode Island Commission on Foreign and Domestic Commerce. E. J. Pearson, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, continued his testimony on the policy and experience of his road on specific points involving service to Rhode Island. He was examined on the local situation by Howard G. Kelly, former president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The sessions, held at the State House, closed today, but James I. Storrow, chairman of the joint committee, said that it will give out a statement later in the day. Assisting Mr. Kelly is F. C. Wright of Boston. The witnesses and the members of the committee will be guests at dinner tonight of the chambers of commerce of Rhode Island.

M. A. C. EXTENDS ITS HOME COURSES

Marketing of Farm Products Among New Subjects

AMHERST, Mass., Feb. 27 (Special).—Correspondence courses in agriculture offered by the Massachusetts Agricultural College are being extended to include practical farm subjects and reorganized on a seasonal basis to permit practical home assignments as the basis for instruction.

New courses in commercial horticulture, horticultural manufactures and farm products are in preparation to be offered within a few weeks. A practically new course in poultry raising has already enrolled nearly 150 extension students, all poultry owners and many of them commercial poultrymen. The poultry course is the type of the new courses to be organized for study work. A first requirement is that all students have poultry flocks to work with.

The lessons, prepared for weekly assignments, cover a cycle of a year's work, following the seasonal operation of the poultry farm. The course is primarily for farm and home study, but reports on practical matters carried on with the flock, records of the production and operating costs of the farm flock, visits to large commercial poultry plants and reports of observations, besides reading references and reports on the poultry business.

Study groups are being organized in some communities about the State, and instructors from the college are arranging to lead discussions at group meetings. The marketing course will be offered first by correspondence, and next winter as a series of discussions with a member of the college staff, on current marketing and agricultural economics problems. The course in commercial horticulture is primarily for farm and home study, but reports on practical matters carried on with the farm flock, visits to large commercial poultry plants and reports of observations, besides reading references and reports on the poultry business.

MAINE UNIVERSITY FUNDS ADVOCATED

LEWISTON, Me., Feb. 27.—Resolutions requesting the Legislature to meet the financial needs of the University of Maine were adopted last night at the annual meeting of the Maine Association of Engineers, after Dr. Clarence E. Little, president of the university, had told the members that it was necessary to raise money to maintain an engineering course and that he could see nothing but its literal ruin unless the amount asked for of the Legislature is granted.

At the afternoon session these officers were elected: President, E. H. Sprague, Orono; vice-president, W. B. Gatchell, Augusta; treasurer, H. A. Willer, Augusta; secretary, R. H. Howell, Bangor.

ANTI-CIGARETTE BILL FAVORABLY REPORTED

MONTEPELIER, Vt., Feb. 27.—Sale of cigarettes or cigarette materials would be prohibited in this State, under a bill reported favorably in the Senate last night by the Committee on Fish and Game. It is the contention of the committee that many forest fires have been caused by careless use of a fine of \$50, or 60 days imprisonment for violation of the terms of the bill is provided.

NAVY TO INSTALL OIL TANKS

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 27.—The Navy Department has awarded a contract for the installation of fuel storage tanks at Melville, which will make the station there the largest naval fuel station on the coast. The station now stores 50,000 tons of coal and 7,000,000 gallons of fuel oil. New tanks for 30,000,000 gallons of fuel oil, 400,000 gallons of Diesel oil, 250,000 of oil and 100,000 of lubricating oil are to be built. Work is to start this spring.

ANTI-VIVISECTION MOVEMENT GROWS

Vice-President of Missouri Society Tells of Increasing Interest in Her State

Mrs. Robert W. Walsh of St. Louis, vice-president of the Missouri Anti-Vivisection Society, described the formation of that organization this afternoon at a public meeting of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society held in Myers Hall, Tremont Temple, Boston. The actions of vivisectionists themselves, Mrs. Walsh told her audience, were responsible for the movement against their practices; especially their successful effort to wrest the St. Louis dog pound from the hands of the humane society of that city. Mrs. Walsh said:

St. Louis is the center of materia medica in this country and uses over 1000 dogs a year for experimental purposes.

One year ago this month a bill was introduced in the city council demanding that all the stray dogs taken up by the Humane Society and placed in the pound—which was then under the auspices of the society—be sold to the St. Louis medical schools, the price being fixed by the city to be 75 cents per dog.

Mrs. Walsh described the efforts of the Humane Society to frustrate this movement, without success. At the hearing on the bill the hall was packed with medical students, doctors, and their friends and families, practically excluding all those who were opposed to the measure. Mrs. Walsh continued:

Our speakers were hissed and booed, doctors shouted about the service of the medical profession, bringing much to bear upon the freedom of the medical profession; ministers, rabbis, sneered at our simple plea of humanitarianism; we were overwhelmed by the seeming interests of materia medica which hope to make St. Louis the world's center of their profession.

This event, Mrs. Walsh continued, aroused the friends of animals in St. Louis and the whole State. They decided to form an anti-vivisection society. The society quickly grew, and while it has not yet been able to undo the action of the City Council in turning the stray dogs of the city to the vivisectionists, it expects to do even greater things as it becomes stronger.

John Orth, Boston pianist, and a friend of the anti-vivisection movement, played several selections at the end of the meeting.

CITIZENS TO FAVOR ANTI-VACCINATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 27 (Special).—Such a large delegation is expected to appear in favor of the legislative measure providing for the abolition of compulsory vaccination, which will be given a hearing before the Committee on Public Health tonight, that the hall of the House of Representatives has been designated as the place in which it will be held.

The New Hampshire Medical Liberty League, many prominent school officials including Herbert F. Taylor, superintendent of the Manchester public schools; L. Ashton Thorp, vice-chairman of the Manchester School Committee, and others are expected to be present to favor the measure. It is understood that William Lloyd Garrison will address the committee in advocacy of the bill.

Members of the medical fraternity headed by Dr. Charles Duncan, secretary of the State Board of Health, are expected to oppose the bill. Mrs. Emma Bartlett of Raymond is chairman of the committee on public health and its clerk, also, is a woman, Mrs. Effie E. Yantis of Manchester.

SEIZURE OF UNFIT COAL IS ADVOCATED

Passage of legislation which will authorize the seizure and destruction of unfit coal and make possible the prosecution of those who offer such coal for sale, was asked yesterday by H. C. Fox, Governor of Massachusetts, in a special message sent to the General Court. With his message, the Governor sent in the copy of a proposed bill to remedy this situation.

In his message the Governor pointed out that conditions of anthracite coal shortage, high price and difficulty of distribution have created a pressing problem. He said that in his inaugural address he had asked legislation to set coal standards and to check speculation in the coal trade, but this has failed thus far of enactment. The Governor asserted that Massachusetts is helpless except as to coal coming from within the borders of the Commonwealth and expressed his conviction that the emergency fuel officials have done their best under the circumstances.

FREIGHT CONGESTION RELIEVED IN BOSTON

Steamship interests report less congestion of freight at the port of Boston and inbound cargoes are not experiencing the delay noticed recently. Export cargoes are still slow in arriving at the transatlantic terminals, however. The Furness-Withy new oil-burning steamer Chickahominy, which was cancelled on its scheduled trip from Liverpool to Boston, a short time ago, has been transferred to the Glasgow service and will bring general cargo to Boston from that port, arriving about March 3.

From Boston the Chickahominy will proceed to southern ports to load for the return trip to Glasgow. If conditions improve during the next 30 days, the vessel will probably return to the Boston-Liverpool direct service.

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And then a Box of the Oldest of Candy

Boston Theaters and Music

"Madame X"

By producing in a quite acceptable manner, the adaptation of Alexandre Bisson's drama "Madame X," the St. James players have accomplished what may be regarded as the impossible for a stock company. The play is a difficult one, because its situations are illogical and unreal. It is depressing, perhaps because of the determination of its author to impress a lesson by an appeal to the emotions. Because of these things it does not give to a more or less inflexible cast an opportunity to appear at their best, although the inclination is to believe that it was considerably and conscientiously dealt with at last night's opening performance.

The work of Miss Bushnell in the title role was surprisingly good. In voice and gesture she produced a convincing illusion. Mr. Gilbert, as the son, was not as acceptable, perhaps because of his failure to master the part upon which so much depends in the third and fourth acts. Even so, a negligible attempt at his first effort in court he might have halted less frequently in his prepared address to the jury. It was the one really weak spot where there should have been strength and mastery.

But on the whole the production is commendable. Miss Kent, as Louis Floriot, the husband, and Mr. Dillon Deasy, as Noel, his friend and confidant, brought realism and conviction to their parts, as did Mr. Remley and Mr. Chase as the conspiring dealers in "confidential missions." All the others in the cast did acceptable work. One is inclined to believe that the regular patrons of the St. James prefer the lighter and possibly less ambitious plays in which the company has shown that it excels. They do not make any impossible demands upon the players, and are considerate when the impossible is attempted. But everyone would be satisfied were it decided, in the future, to devote the ample talents of the actors to the production of somewhat less difficult plays.

Boston Stage Notes

Mark back several decades to the days when "Annie Rooney" was the popular hit of the East Side tenements of New York and you have the background for the bright little sketch, "On a Little Side Street," as played in capital fashion by Blanche Evans and Jim McLaughlin at B. F. Keith's this week. It is a singing act, well done. Miss Gertrude Hoffman, as played in her "impressions" of Al Jolson, Leonore Ulric, George Cohan and Ted Lewis, Jim McLaughlin draws laughs from the audience throughout a period that is far too short. Doris Humphrey's dancers give a series of interpretive dances that show grace and talent but lack conviction. Mrs. Gene Huggins takes the leading part in a playlet. Harry Carroll is handicapped by the absence of his partner Vivienne Segal, but he works hard to entertain a selection from his own compositions. Ben Beyer defies the laws of gravity on a collapsible bicycle and Blanche Sherwood and another present a fast-moving act on the trapeze.

APPROPRIATION BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE

Involving an expenditure of \$45,077,617.69, the annual general appropriation bill came before the Massachusetts House of Representatives this afternoon for consideration. Item by item it was reported in the House yesterday by Henry L. Shattuck, Representative from Boston and House chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, which committee has spent several weeks in the study of the extensive budget which formed the basis of the state's financial program. In presenting the appropriation bill to the House, Mr. Shattuck went at length into the fundamentals of the budget system and a pay-as-you-go policy of government. He emphasized the value of the budget and business-like government, discussing the history of the state in Massachusetts and pointing out that while the debt of other states is on an upward march that of Massachusetts has been reduced from \$33,653,551.32 in 1917 to \$23,712,611.74 on Dec. 1, 1922. From his consideration of the budget from the appropriation standpoint, Mr. Shattuck turned to the question of departmental receipts, declaring that not enough attention has been given to this phase of the question.

TAX EXEMPTION TO STAND

That \$2000 will continue to be the exemption allowed under the Massachusetts State Income Tax, instead of \$1500 as recommended by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, was indicated today when the legislative committee on taxation considered an adverse report on this recommendation of the commissioner.

REAL ESTATE LICENSE URGED

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence).—A deputation of real estate men from the leading Ontario centers here interviewed the Premier, requesting that a bill be passed licensing real estate agents in Ontario. The deputation stated that they wanted a law put into force which would allow honest men to do business and others kept out.

The Dalcroze School

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Educational Demonstration of
Dalcroze Eurythmics
at Town Hall, New York, Saturday, March 3.
Tickets at Town Hall \$1.50 to \$5.00.

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TURKS OFFER AID TO FORMER SULTAN

Opposition to Kemalists Declared to Be Growing in Arabia—Incident in Mosque

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Feb. 27.—The Turks of Mytilene, numbering over 25,000, headed by the former assistant Cadi of Smyrna, have sent a letter to Sherif Hussein, King of the Hedjaz, beseeching him to act as an intermediary in imparting to Vahededin, the deposed King and Caliph of Turkey, their unalterable loyalty and their firm determination to follow up his "sacred steps" until a crushing victory is secured over Mustapha Kemal Pasha, declared to be a traitor to the national interests. They add that they are ready to obey his instructions in the interests of emancipating the mother country.

Hasan Pasha, the former Minister of the Sultan, told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that he possesses authentic information that Vahededin is gaining extensive popularity all over Arabia. Preparations on a great scale are said to be under way in view of the coming operations against Kemalism. Hasan Pasha believes the Muhammadans of India favor Vahededin as Sultan and that the great eulogies for the candidate of the Kemalists appearing in the Kemalist press as though coming from India, are fictitious.

Protest in Mosque

The name of the Caliph is mentioned, according to Muhammadan practice, in the prayers offered in the mosques. An incident occurred here when the name of the new Caliph, Medjid was mentioned, according to custom, on Friday, which is of particular interest as showing the state of popular feeling. When the officiating hodia, in reciting the conventional prayer for the head of the state, came to the name of Medjid, certain of the faithful among the attendants grew excited and intervened, loudly demanding that the hodia should tell the audience which name was to be mentioned in the prayers, that of Medjid or Vahededin. Great confusion followed, the hodia being greatly embarrassed. He was finally obliged to repeat the prayer once more, mentioning the name of Vahededin.

The official organ of Angora intimates that leading Circassians, prominent Turks and certain members of the Armenian Tashag Party, and Zelen, the Armenian Patriarch, who fled from Constantinople, have jointly organized a committee in Bulgaria to fight the Kemalists. They have requested the Greek minister at Sofia to provide them with arms and funds, to organize bands under the control of the noted Circassian bandit, Tchakir Osman.

British Aid Alleged

In the meantime, the committee has asked the British Minister, according to the Turkish paper, to put them in contact with Vahededin at Mecca, and the Minister has promised support. The committee decided to send a delegation to Vahededin, but being short of funds it demanded England's assistance, which has been gladly offered by the British Minister at Sofia, concludes the Kemalist organ.

Angora papers publish the declarations of Mr. Kennedy, representative at Angora of an American firm, proposing the construction of 6000 kilometers of railroads to be started simultaneously and rapidly at three different points, on condition that the necessary workers be taken exclusively from the Turks. In case of a shortage of workers others should be called in from foreign countries, on condition that they should take permanent residence in Anatolia. The scheme, if carried out, will necessarily help to a considerable degree in the repopulation and rehabilitation of Asia Minor.

FRANCO-GERMAN FORCES 'DIGGING IN'

(Continued from Page 1)

German, owing to the closing of the blast furnaces in Lorraine and elsewhere from lack of Ruhr coal. Moreover, Germany having virtually a moratorium, owing to the non-payment of reparations, is able to find money to assist in paying wages in the Ruhr, so as to keep the workmen fully employed. Fifty thousand men are still at work in the Krupp's. Some factories are said to have sufficient coal supplies for several months, and if the smaller factories are suffering unemployment, pay for the workmen can be found.

German Industrialists Confident

Thus the industrialists here are confident that they can hold out until France consents to open negotiations. The French, on the other hand, hold that as all export has ceased from the Ruhr, owing partly to prohibition and partly to the refusal of the German industrialists to ask for French export licenses and to pay the new 10 per cent tax, the German resistance must soon come to an end, as the products of the Ruhr are needed by the rest of Germany, and the Reich will be unable to continue a subsidy to wages. In fact, the French count on an economic blockade to win. The deadlock thus appears complete, both sides declaring that they are confident of victory.

At the same time, rumors of feelers being put out by France and Germany are very persistent, and the Dutch Government is said to have offered its services for bringing the combatants together. In the meanwhile, the factories continue to accumulate stocks, but the actual lack of space will render this difficult after a time. It is then, neutral observers prophesy, that the German industrialists will approach the French industrialists with an offer of an understanding.

Mutual Understanding Reported

Louis Loucheur is indeed said to be in Germany at the present time, with the object of keeping in touch with Hugo Stinnes and other German magnates.

It is said also that both sides understand one another, and that the

French industrialists realize that it is not in their interest to ruin German industry, but to work with it; only they persist in demanding so much control as to prevent all understanding. The German industrialists, however, deny they will make any proposals. The position is thus becoming increasingly serious from the viewpoint of a truce in Germany. It is understood that nothing will be allowed out of the occupied area unless the 10 per cent tax is paid. It is clear that the French measures are injurious to foreign trade interests with Germany, for American and English firms established in the occupied area, and taking out license for export will, it is said, be expected to pay the tax, owing to the German refusal.

FRANCE DESIRES REGROUPING PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

second is, co-operation, willing or unwilling, of the Ruhr magnates with the Lorraine iron masters, that is to say an economic Franco-German alliance at the end of the Franco-Belgian occupation. The third is the consolidation of the new and the old states from Warsaw to Bucharest under French auspices. The fourth is the simpler notion of a Latin union, which would link together Italy, France and Belgium. Even this last attempt appears temporarily to have failed.

France-Italian Association

Ultimately, however, the closer association of France and Italy is extremely likely. In logic there should be a joint working of Westphalian coal and Lorraine iron, so that ultimately France and Germany should, if the feelings engendered by the Ruhr operations are not too strong, make up their quarrels.

As for the middle European states, it is difficult to keep them in hand, and they would undoubtedly be drawn away from France into a strong Germano-Russian system if Germany and Russia were allowed to strengthen their friendship. Largely for this reason, France is seeking to enter into relations with Russia. It dislikes the idea of a Germano-Russian alliance and prefers that of a Franco-Russian alliance. So far the French Government is only interested in the renewal of commercial relations with Russia, but political relations must follow. There are official circles which convince nobody who is aware what strong agitation is going on in business circles.

In many ways, therefore, it will be seen that France is trying to reorganize the Continent and to secure a new grouping of the powers.

France's Important Task

But the first most important task is to reduce Germany to surrender. Not until this is done will much headway be made in other schemes. All France's plans for the future of Europe depend on the success of the Ruhr policy. My statement of the French resolution is confirmed by the declarations made last night by Raymond Poincaré. He said that France, after proving on the battlefield for four years, indomitable courage, has shown for four other years patience and moderation. The moment has arrived when it is necessary to remind Germany that the French are victors, and intend to obtain the execution of the treaty.

"We have taken pledges," said the Premier. "We will not abandon them against vain promises. We intend that our damages shall be repaired and our security guaranteed. We know how to hold out in peace as we did in war. We are engaged in a fight of attrition, and it will not be we who will be used up first."

To this may be added the statements of other ministers. "No matter what it costs," they say "we shall keep on to the very end." French spirit is hardening with every day that passes.

NEW BILL DOUBLES CAPITAL FOR FARMS

(Continued from Page 1)

Lenroot-Anderson and the Capper measures.

In the committee report, Chairman Louis T. McFadden (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, said in part: "Specifically, this bill provides for the creation of 12 distinct intermediate credit banks, which are to be managed by and in the control of the Federal Farm Loan Board. Each is to have a capital of \$500,000, for a total of \$6,000,000, which is to be subscribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the stock is to become the property of the United States."

Provision also is made for the creation of corporations with a minimum capitalization of \$250,000 to deal in agricultural paper having a maturity of six months or more and a further provision for the organization of rediscount corporations with a capital of \$1,000,000 or more to rediscount such paper for the loaning corporations.

Half of Earnings to Repay

These intermediate credit banks can issue debentures up to \$600,000,000 in addition to their capital stock of \$60,000,000. It will be noted in this report that the intermediate credit institution provides capital for agricultural interests almost double of the amount that was called for during the operations of the War Finance Corporation. Provision is made for the reimbursement of one-half of the net annual earnings, so that ultimately the Government had been fully reimbursed for its capital stock subscription, while still owning the banks with the same original capital and a surplus of 100 per cent. After this has been accomplished, the bill provides that 10 per cent of the net earnings go annually to the surplus and the residue to the Federal Government.

NEW COLLEGE GRANTED TEXAS

DALLAS, Tex., (Special Correspondence)—The Texas Legislature has passed a law authorizing the establishment of the Texas Technological College, an institution of higher learning to be located in the western part of the State. This school has been urged by West Texas for a number of years. The bill as passed and approved by Governor Nix carries an appropriation of \$1,002,500. The new college will be largely a technical school, but will teach agriculture as well.

PROMPT PAYMENTS ON DEBT FORECAST

Mr. Mellon Says Stabilization of British Pound Sterling Precludes Postponement

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Treasury officials here do not believe that Great Britain will defer half the interest on its war loans from the United States for the first five years and apply that amount on the principal, as allowed in the terms agreed upon for funding the loans into a long-term obligation.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, expressed the view to callers that with the rising tendency of the British pound sterling toward the

Opium Traffic Must Go, Declares Li Yuan-Hung

By The Associated Press

Peking, Feb. 27.—That the opium traffic in China must go, and that with it must be swept the Tachans, or military governors, who are supporting the illicit trade, were the unambiguous statements of President Li Yuan-hung, printed in the new Peking morning paper, the Daily Far Eastern Times.

The President's declaration was made in reply to a query from the editor, who asked the executive's views on the suggestions recently made by Sir Francis Aglen, head of the Chinese customs administration, to legalize the opium traffic in order to control it.

BRITAIN WEIGHING ITS FUTURE ACTION

Occupation Causing Government Anxious Thought—Situation Described as "Critical"

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Interference by the extended French occupation with British communications and trade with occupied and unoccupied Germany has created what is regarded as an awkward situation which is engaging the attention of ministers. When the French and Belgian members of the Interallied Rhine Commission voted for a direct customs control, the British representative, not only dissented but warned the members of the complications, and explicitly reserved all British rights in the premises.

The question now becoming acute, is what action if any, can and should the Government take. One proposal is, that as the French are asking for facilities on the railways in the British zone, the British might properly insist upon the re-establishment of the pre-Ruhr status of their traders in the occupied territories.

Cologne dispatches indicate clearly that part of the money taken by the French from the Berlin-Cologne express is placed in the British zone. It is still doubted that the French actually intended to deprive the British area of the supplies of currency, but the situation is described as "critical." The British officials are said to resent the humiliating position they are placed in by the French cordon, which envelopes or "blankets" their zone. Disapproval of the French military policy has been more outspoken here since the Bochum incidents, where despite French denials and German exaggerations, there seems good reason to believe that the actions of the occupiers have intensified the anxiety already felt by the British Government.

From Essen come numerous reports of the closing down of large industrial plants, due to the shortages of coal and raw material, showing that in some ways the occupation by the French is beginning to get results. They still admit the opposition is stiff, but ascribe this condition to propaganda. They are hopeful that the extension of the occupation and the taking of Königswinter and Kaub will bring some relief, as these places were havens of Nationalist refugees from the Ruhr and the centers of resistance and propaganda directed to it. One of the first actions following the taking of Königswinter by the French was the entry of the custom house and the confiscation of the treasury which was found to contain only a few pfennigs. This whole operation was apparently carried out by Moroccan colored troops.

GREEKS PRAISE RULE OF PEOPLE

Athens Assembly Marks First Anniversary of Overturn

By Special Cable

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—The anniversary of the Republican declaration of a year ago, which preceded the revolution, was celebrated here, with the Select Assembly crowded. The speakers were Alexander Papanastassiou and N. Ghianios on behalf of the Socialists and the Democrats, Mr. Coumoukias and Mr. Tzoulanos on behalf of the Greek-Americans, who have reason to appreciate the republican freedom enjoyed in their adopted country, and next, Mr. Bekes and Mr. Papas, on behalf of the Greeks in Smyrna and Constantinople. All the speeches were characterized by a new belief in law-abiding democracy, to come of the people, for the people, and by the people. Cheers continually interrupted the orators. The Assembly voted to publish a Democratic paper, to establish Democratic clubs, and an anthem. The movement for co-operation with the revolution is growing.

ULSTER PARLIAMENT OPENED IN STATE BY NEW GOVERNOR

BELFAST, Feb. 27 (By The Associated Press)—The Parliament of Northern Ireland was opened in state today by the Duke of Abercorn, the new Governor, the ceremony following the general lines of that with which the British Parliament is opened at Westminster. The Duke rode through the streets on his way to the Parliament House heartily cheered by



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BRITAIN TO SHARE LOSSES IN IRELAND

Parliament Informed £10,000,000 Will Have to Be Paid for Damage Prior to Truce

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A grave note on the Irish Free State situation was struck in the House of Commons here last night by Major Ormsby-Gore, Undersecretary for the Colonies. Speaking on behalf of the Government, he said that £10,000,000 would eventually have to be paid for the damage done in South Ireland prior to the truce of January, 1921, which is in addition to £2,000,000 already paid in respect of pre-truce injuries. These totals, large as they are, do not include anything for the even more extensive damage that has been done in the last two years.

It has not yet been at all completely settled how much of the loss incurred will have to be paid for by the British Government for the damage inflicted by the British military authorities against the Sinn Féiners and how much by the Free State Government for what the Sinn Féiners inflicted. It stands to the credit of the Free State Government, however, that they have paid off £100,000. They have also spent on insurance more than £500,000.

Major Ormsby-Gore dwelt in this connection upon the difficulties which the Free State Government has to face. There were, he said, "arrays of taxation which had to be collected," also there was "virtually a state of civil war in the country."

In its leading columns, yesterday, The Times described the condition of South Ireland today as "appalling and intolerable" and declared that as things are at present it would be impossible for the Free State to float a loan of any kind. Nevertheless the Compensation Bill, which has just passed its second reading in the Irish Parliament, taken in conjunction with Major Ormsby-Gore's statement in the House of Commons last night shows that the Free State is endeavoring to meet its liabilities.

At the same time the news which is arriving here from Dublin is definitely less depressing than it was. Telegrams today published here show that no less than two Republican bomb factories have been captured within a week—one of them fitted with electricity and the other an up-to-date plant for modern munition manufacture.

The recent rebel surrenders in Kerry also taken in conjunction with the captures made in Dublin further point to a definite advance by the powers of law and order.

AIR BRAKE'S SALES LARGER

New York Air Brake concern's January sales totaled \$700,000 or about double January, 1922. Bookings from Feb. 1 to Feb. 21 were \$517,000, bringing the total of unfilled business on hand to \$5,217,000. Cash on hand totals \$1,900,000. The business and outlook are understood to be the best in the company's history.

John W. Haman
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Some of the instruments—the complete list is much larger—are noted below:

Used Upright Pianos

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|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Kahn | \$50 | Kurtzman | \$200 |
| Wilber | \$75 | Lawson | \$200 |
| Harrington | \$100 | Christman | \$200 |
| New England | \$125 | Sterling | \$200 |
| Lindeman | \$150 | Weser | \$225 |
| Fred. Doll | \$175 | Weber | \$225 |
| Milton | \$175 | Waters | \$225 |
| True-Tone | \$175 | | |

Used Upright Player-Pianos

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Elkner & Hock | \$250 | Walters | \$350 |
| Kirchoff | \$250 | Armstrong | \$350 |
| Lagonda | \$275 | Weser | \$375 |
| Caldwell | \$325 | Behning | \$375 |
| Autopiano | \$325 | Armstrong | \$375 |

There are also several used grands, including Chickering, Sohmer, Hardman and Wisner at extremely moderate prices.

Piano Salons—First Gallery, New Building

COMBINED PRACTICE AND THEORY INDORSED FOR TEACHER TRAINING

G. C. Myers Outlines Plan of Mixing Prospective
Instructors With Pupils in School Classes

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27 (Staff Correspondence)—Charges that there is wasteful waste in teacher training and that millions of persons now in the United States who are illiterate, non-American or anti-American can only be reached by the conquering power of a broad education directed by better trained teachers were made in the sessions here today of the city teacher training section of the National Education Association.

The great waste in teacher training, Garry C. Myers of the Cleveland School of Education said is due to the great gulf between theory and practice. He recommended that every theory teacher be made a practice teacher, and every practice teacher a theory teacher, by mixing both prospective teachers and children in the practice school classes.

Mr. Myers outlined his scheme as providing for each training teacher to have in a class about 20 children and 10 teachers. He said:

The teacher would spend about 2 1/2 hours a day with all together and about one hour with the 10 prospective teachers only. In the latter part of the day, the prospective teachers would be preparing lesson materials and reading widely in developing background for such lessons for the next day, and directing them in their intensive individual studies of the children. She would go over with these prospective teachers the difficulties which the children met, the strong points of her own lesson and that given by the cadet teacher, pointing out at every turn the fundamentals of learning which are involved.

Each prospective teacher would be a "big sister" or "big brother" to two children, whose homes she would visit and whose difficulties and progress she would study in detail.

Work Divided

A second training teacher with 10 other prospective teachers would have these same 20 children the rest of the school day. For art and music there would be special teachers.

Each prospective teacher would have this kind of training for three years, with about a grade a semester, nearest the grade being trained for, with a second semester, perhaps devoted to that particular grade. For example, the first training for the second grade, would train a semester each in the kindergarten, first, second, third, fourth, and again in the second grade.

During three of these four years, then, the prospective teacher would receive no instruction at all of the formal sort as usually given in the so-called theory department of the teachers' college. But through her training, she will, with the guidance of the training teacher, become familiar with all the theories and philosophy of education now taught in our best teachers' colleges and much more, and she will get them in a live meaningful way. She will have developed an intimate acquaintance with exact methods applied to education, with the psychology of learning, with a conscious working philosophy of education; and she will have developed a skill in the technique of teaching.

Initiative Stimulated

All the theory she accepts will have proved workable; all the practice which she found to work she will see in the light of the fundamentals involved. Let no one believe that she will get all this incidentally. Rather, her training teacher will strive at every step to make the student see why this and that, in order to stimulate her to work out on her own initiative details in developing and applying the fundamentals involved.

In their fourth year these prospective teachers would spend all their time, except possibly for some observation, in courses which would co-ordinate and review what they had learned during the first three years.

In arguing for more training for teachers to meet the problems of illiteracy and lack of patriotism, F. W. Smith, principal of the City Normal School of Paterson, N. J., urged the establishment in every state of a number of small normal schools, limited to 250 students, with only two or three students to a practice class. He said:

It does not require million and multi-million dollar plants, which may easily be unwieldy and impractical, to supply teachers in training with the most wholesome and inspiring courses. With simpler and more modest appointments we may easily produce higher results than the present average with greater educational economy.

The per capita cost for training teachers varies greatly. One average found on the basis of attendance-weeks, with data from 19 city normal schools, is \$475 per year. Grouping the figures so as to bring those that seem more reliable together gives an average of \$275 to \$285.

Cost Averages

The average cost per attendance-week for 50 state normal schools is \$7.21, ranging from \$3.46 to \$12.97. This would make the average cost for a normal student \$288 for a year of 40 weeks, and \$302 for a year of 42 weeks.

The average cost per student-hour for four Michigan normal schools is 48 cents, which means a yearly cost of \$390 per student, reckoning 42 weeks to the year.

For my own school I have made out the per capita cost on the basis of average daily attendance and find it to be \$200. If numbers increase at the present rapid rate I look to see the cost reduced to \$160 or less, and yet we have a splendid building and some of the finest equipment in the State. These figures do not include any allowance for depreciation of plant nor any interest on the cost of the plant, so that to determine the real per capita cost we should have to add to the figures given substantial amounts which will vary with the size of the school.

A strong and clear argument for the use of the regular city schools for practice work by teachers in training was made before the City Training School Section of the National Education Association today by E. George Payne, professor of education, New York University.

Professor Payne said:

There are two distinct types of practice teaching in vogue in normal schools; one generally characteristic of state normals attempts to provide the practice in a single school, consisting of eight grades and as many teachers and rooms. This has the advantage of being controlled in all details by

vised by one or more members of the faculty.

Adequate Practice

The other type of practice teaching is that generally characteristic of city schools which provides several, schools normal faculty and the practice super-practice. This has the advantage of providing opportunity for adequate practice by the students. It avoids the queer things usually done in the name of practice teaching in some of the state normals. It may not permit of the close supervision by the normal faculty characteristic of the school located on the campus and integral part of the school itself.

The Harris Teachers' College in St. Louis, established in 1904, chose to use the regular city schools for its practice schools. It chose not a few, but enough so that not more than two students would be assigned to a school, many times only one. This required as high as 50 schools selected from all parts of the city.

The method of supervising the students in practice was the same as that for the regular teacher in service; that is, the student was supervised by the principal of the school. The principal of the college was one of the assistants. In addition to this conferences of the principals, having students, were held about four times each year for the discussion of problems of practice teaching. The length of the practice term was at first a year, and later, one semester. No professional or academic courses were taken during the semester of practice teaching.

Teaching Methods Developed

This method provided an opportunity for outstanding principals of elementary schools to develop superior methods of training the student in her practice work. The principal of the college studied carefully the success of the plan and brought recommendations to the superintendent's cabinet meeting, had them discussed and when they were agreed to, they were carried out by each assistant superintendent in his district.

A study published in the report of the Board of Education in 1917 showed that there was considerable variety of practice in the various schools and pointing out the best types of practice as well as the defects. The college faculty prepared instruction in the various subjects. This material was put in the hands of the principals and the students. Also it was discovered that it would be best to have the students return to the college for conferences on their work while they were practicing teaching. This served to correct the faults of the practice at every point.

The value of this method of practice is obvious to those who have had experience with other kinds. The main values lie in the fact that a large number of teachers, principals, and superintendents brought to the practice teaching, the students are thrown into an actual teaching situation, where they have the real problem of solving a real and not an imaginary situation; the college faculty is kept close to the school conditions and their teaching is more practical, and finally the supervisory staff must keep abreast of educational progress.

ILLINOIS WOMEN SET SCHOOL BOARD GOAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Feb. 24—A woman on every school board in the State is the goal set by the Illinois League of Women Voters for the coming elections in April. At the present time there are few women on these boards and this is the first opportunity the women have had to accomplish their purpose. The league is sending out information about the various types of representation.

"Women have the right experience for membership on the school boards," said Mrs. William S. Hefferan, chairman of the league's committee on education. "Educational administration is but another step in the co-operation that exists between the home and the school."

MAYOR WILL RETAIN CITY PLANNING BOARD

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Kansas City probably will not lose its City Planning Commission after all. This commission drafted an extensive and beneficial zoning plan for Kansas City and then found that it faced the probability of being abolished by Mayor Frank Crowell in an effort to reduce municipal expenses.

Mayor Crowell told a committee that, since his announcement that the commission employees were due for discharge, he had made an exhaustive study of the work done by the commission and found it constructive to the highest degree. He said he strongly indorsed everything the commission had accomplished.

DENOUNCES COLD STORAGE TACTICS

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27 (Staff Correspondence)—Too many persons look at childhood solely as the preparation for adult life; they ask children those questions which adults need to be able to answer and then they expect children to put their learning into cold storage until needed. Education is really the continuous remaking of experience to give it richer content, the engaging in such activities as involve some new thinking and the adding of what is thus learned to what is already known. This is what Prof. W. H. Kilpatrick of Teachers' College, Columbia University, is telling the delegates to the National Society of College Teachers of Education

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and the delegates to the National Conference on Educational Methods, which are meeting in Cleveland in connection with the convention of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

In his two speeches today Professor Kilpatrick is summing up his own philosophy, "that effort counts, that progress is contingent upon individual activity, and that the most inclusive aim is growing together, all for each and each for all."

The real purpose of the study of the philosophy of education on Dr. Kilpatrick's opinion is "to make the individual cognizant of the contradictory demands which only ethics can satisfactorily solve."

"The trouble is," he said, "that our superintendents do not see these different demands and they rush in."

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CORRELATIVE IDEA
IN LINCOLN SCHOOL

Professor Rugg Says Study of
Current Events With Basic
Causes Interests Pupils

CLEVELAND, Feb. 27 (Staff Correspondence).—A remarkable experiment in curriculum remodeling, which is under way in 130 schools and is engaging the attention of 500 teachers and 14,000 students, will be laid before a joint session this evening of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association and the National Society for the Study of Education now meeting in Cleveland. The experiment will be described by Prof. Harold Rugg, of the Lincoln School, New York, who heads this particular experiment and who is a leading figure in the movement for making over the social science curriculum. Other schools are working out plans to change the content of material and the procedure of teaching, and the National Society for the Study of Education has recognized the importance of the undertaking by giving over its coming yearbook to a discussion of the whole question.

In an exclusive interview for The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Rugg declared that since the United States has ceased to be an isolated country and has become a part of the world, it is essential for children in schools to understand the direction in which the world affairs are moving. "For instance," he said, "the lives of those children now in school are bound up with oil. It is vital for them to know the impulses of international trade." He added:

Our new course has a debate which lasts for a week and a half on the union shop versus the open shop. We give to the children complete summary of the events of the past six months in the labor field, as well as information on the industrial revolution and the new devices which have changed the lives of the workers. We discuss with them the Government control of wages and the causes of differences between Capital and Labor.

Waste and conservation are topics which the children must comprehend. We take up with them the extravagant use of soil, the burning of forests, the building of the forests, the ways in which our natural resources are squandered. These are questions which require current remaking of texts and they must be impartially stated with thorough presentation of both sides of each issue. But it is possible to accomplish both of these things in so doing as to awaken the interest of the children in the vital issues which will confront them as citizens.

The whole plan for this new method hinges upon the question of whether our curricula should consist of a full discussion of a few important subjects, or an encyclopedia of knowledge in a variety. Under the latter system children learn the text, but they also think very little about it. Under the first system they acquire training in thinking, in deliberation.

At the Lincoln school we have worked out our plan to fit children for contemporary living in a new social sciences, history, civics, economics, in one course. In our history course we deal with the social and political phases and lead to the ultra-political phase. We believe that modern European history should teach children how to come into her present tangled condition. We believe that under the old curriculum children have learned a great deal about Louis XIV and nothing about the development of coal in the nineteenth century; a great deal about the tables of English kings and very little about the development of English trade unionism.

"Longitudinal" History

Therefore we break up the study of history longitudinally. For instance, our eighth grade course in American history deals with the westward movement. We teach first the westward trend and the consequent development of transportation. Then we go back over the same years and take up the industrial and mechanical growth of the country. The third division is the political development, the fourth, the cultural development, and then we are ready for the final work of the term on America's relation with other countries.

The Lincoln school plan will offer a definite basis of discussion to educators, since the 14,000 children using the new text are being tested every few weeks, and the teachers also are reporting on the material itself, its availability, its lack, and statements which seem too radical for the classes. On the basis of the tests of the students and the reports by the teachers the text will be revised during the summer for the seventh grade. Next year the eighth and ninth grade texts will be worked out, so that in three years the promoters of the plan hope to have an entirely new junior high school curriculum with 12 sectional texts for the three grades.

ceiving, their length of service, and their age at retirement. The Boston Retirement Board has decided not to make public the amount of pensions. Six men long in the city's service retire Thursday. They are Frank A. McInnes, for 34 years in the service and engineer in charge of the water division of the public works department, salary \$4,000; Edward J. Sullivan, county paymaster, at \$4,000; William H. Hayward, clerk for more than 20 years in the auditor's office, at \$3,300; Benjamin S. Turner, cashier for 53 years in the city treasurer's office, at \$4,000; John D. Carty, treasury paymaster, at \$2,900, after 50 years' service; and Capt. Frederick D. Cook of a city boat, at \$2,400. Eight other city employees will retire on pensions at their own requests on Thursday.

BONDING OF TRUCKS
BY STATE OPPOSED

Dissenters Allege Bill Was
Drawn by Railroads

Charges that the railroads of New England are behind a movement to eliminate the competition of the motor truck and to place the burden of their business was made today before the Committee on Street Railways of the Massachusetts Legislature. The hearing was on a bill proposed by Charles R. Adams to require motor truck owners to file a liability insurance bond and to place the burden of their business was made today before the Committee on Street Railways of the Massachusetts Legislature.

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WOMEN DISCUSS
PROPOSED LAWS

Several Bills Acted Upon by
Federated Clubs

At the midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in Somerville today, certain bills confronting the state government were considered and acted upon. Mrs. Grace Morrison Cole, the president, was chairman of the meeting today.

RADIO AIDS FARMER
TO SELL PROFITABLY

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—Radio is proving a help to the farmer in his business. Norman E. Nelson of Yankton County states that recently when the hog market broke badly he did not haul his hogs to market, although he had made all necessary arrangements to do so.

KANSAS CITY DRIVE
FOR "BETTER MOVIES"

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence).—A drive for a "Better Movies Week" in Kansas City has been started by Dr. C. F. Aked, pastor of the First Congregational Church here. Dr. Aked suggested the "Better Movies Week" plan in the course of a plea for federal censorship of motion pictures, which, he said, would be far more beneficial to every one concerned than city or state censorship.

PHYSICAL TEST
RELIEF FAVORED

Strong Arguments Presented for
Abolishing Compulsory Feature
of School Law

In the last analysis the hearing at the State House today on the bill seeking to put an exemption clause in the present law concerning the physical examination of public school children became an issue as to whether the children were state or parental charges. The hearing was before the joint committee on education and the bill is known as House Bill 593 which was introduced by Representative Arthur Blanchard of Cambridge.

Henry D. Nunn manager of the Medical Liberty League, Inc., lead the arguments in favor of the bill. The hearing was well attended by friends of medical liberty from many parts of the State. Mr. Nunn opened his arguments by saying:

The issue is such a narrow one that I am almost tempted to leave it to the good judgment of the committee and expect a favorable report. But there is such confusion at present in public thought about the standardization of public school examinations that I feel constrained to make an explanation of the League's position in this matter.

All we ask is that parents who for any reason object to the compulsory physical examination of their children should not be subjected to physical examination in the public schools, be free to prevent such examination.

Even the United States Government, in time of war, admits the rights of those who conscientiously object to military service to remain outside the army. Surely at such a time of stress one might expect a strict enforcement of law regardless of personal convictions more than at any other.

MANSION GIVEN
FOR CLUBHOUSE

Offered University of Pennsylvania
for Women Students

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence).—A plan is now under way to provide a clubhouse for women students at the University of Pennsylvania. The movement was started by the Association of Alumnae sometime ago, but has received new impetus through the donation of the historic Roberts residence at 1901 Walnut Street. The house, which was made by Heyman and Brothers who have purchased the site on which it stands with the stipulation that it is to be removed and rebuilt on the university campus. It is figured that the gift will save about \$75,000, and all that will be necessary is a fund of \$50,000 for removal and re-erection. Application has been made to the trustees of the university for the site on the northeast corner of Thirty-Third and Spruce streets, which is university property.

KANSAS WOMEN WANT
SCHOOL BOARD SEAT

LAWRENCE, Kan., Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence).—This town that a year ago forgot to hold its election for

members of the school board is, experiencing an awakening this year. Two candidates of the five are women. The League of Women Voters has induced one of its members, Mrs. Henry B. Asher. The other woman candidate is Mrs. Margery Bowersock Dalton, a daughter of the late Justin D. Bowersock, who was for many years a member of Congress from the Second Kansas District. Mrs. Dalton is running in response to a widespread desire upon the part of the Parent-Teacher Associations, to try the effect of a young mother's viewpoint on the school board. Mrs. Dalton is the mother of four children, three of whom are in the Lawrence schools.

BALTIMORE SCHOOLS
TO ISSUE BULLETIN

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The newly established bureau of research of the department of education will publish a monthly bulletin to give to the teachers and others interested, a continuous survey of the school system. Dr. John L. Stenquist, the new head of the research bureau has worked out plans for the publication, of which he will act as editor. The printing will be done at the vocational school printing plant.

With \$15,000,000 now available for expenditure for school buildings the big work of the survey will be to throw light upon the trend of population so that schools will be built where most needed and where the need is most likely to grow less in the future. Costly blunders have been made in the recent past.

The research bureau is trying to reduce the number of pupils unprovided for in the elementary schools for the year 1920-21 there were 11,021. The cost per year per pupil for the elementary school has been figured at \$52, meaning a loss of over \$500,000 to the city, to say nothing of the economic loss to parents and to the children themselves. The bureau, with modest aims, hopes to reduce this number by 10 per cent in the first year of its operation.

PHILADELPHIA PICKS
TRANSIT ADVISERS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27 (Special Correspondence).—Conforming with the request of the Council that he name an advisory committee to resume negotiations with the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company in an effort to get the city's proposed new transit system under way, Mayor Moore has made his selection and sent the names to Richard Wegelin, president of the city's governing body.

64,434 ILLITERATES
FOUND IN MARYLAND

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The most effective enforcement of the compulsory education law is expected to develop from the report of Dr. J. Knox Inley, chairman of the State Board of Labor and Statistics, which shows that there are 64,434 persons over ten years old who are illiterate in Maryland. Of this number 13,884 are white of native parentage, 13,575 of foreign birth, and 35,404 colored.

\$500,000 EXPENDED
ON ALASKAN ROADS

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 23 (Special Correspondence).—During the last year \$500,000 was expended on construction of gravelled roads in Alaska, according to C. W. Cheatham, assistant district engineer in that territory, who has been here on a visit. Most of this work was done on the Glacier national highway.

Comparatively little can be done with the \$600,000 appropriation for Alaska road-building operations for 1923, Mr. Cheatham said. One of the important stretches of road completed last year was that to Auk Lake and Mendenhall Glacier from Juneau, a distance of 30 miles. This road makes one of the important scenic attractions of Alaska readily accessible. Other work completed included 14 miles of gravelled road out of Seward, six miles out of Cordova, and six miles out of Ketchikan. The great Glacier national highway will connect with the Canadian-built highway through the Yukon when completed.

ACTION DEMANDED
ON HARDING PLAN

Federal Council of Churches
Wants America Member of
World Court

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Federal Council of Churches which has issued a call to all the churches of America to use their influence for a wider participation of the United States in world affairs, sent telegrams yesterday to President Harding, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, approving of the plan for the United States joining the International Court of Justice. Letters have also gone from the council to every United States senator urging action before the adjournment of Congress.

Bishop William F. McDowell of the Methodist Episcopal Church, chairman of the Washington committee of the Federal Council of Churches, and Dr. E. O. Watson, secretary of the Washington committee, called on Senator Lodge yesterday to arrange for a hearing before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

From the national headquarters telegrams went to the local church federations throughout the country urging not only the federations but the individual churches and church members to express their opinion in the matter to the President, to Senator Lodge and to their respective senators.

READING EMPLOYMENT ADVANCE

READING, Pa., Feb. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Sixteen of the city's larger industrial plants employing 500

NEW STATE PRISON
AGAIN ADVOCATED

Lewis Parkhurst Points Way for
Building New Structure at
Little Cost to Taxpayers

Declaring that he will give of his ability, time, income and strength until the inadequate and obsolete State Prison in Charlestown, "this relic of the Middle Ages, this Bastille of Massachusetts, is wiped off the surface of the earth," Lewis Parkhurst, former Senator from Winchester, presented to the Committee on Public Institutions of the Massachusetts Legislature today a business proposition for the construction of a new prison.

The committee heard four proposals looking to the same end. There was the inaugural recommendation of Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, for investigation by a special committee into the need of a prison. There was the petition of the Mayor of Boston for a penitentiary on the Prison Island, in Boston harbor, and the petitions of Mr. Parkhurst and Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, somewhat similar in character, proposing erection of a prison outside of Boston.

Mr. Parkhurst told the committee that he is not a reformer or a penologist. As a member of the Legislature, he said, he was accustomed to read the reports of departments and his attention was called to a description of conditions in the State Prison. He investigated and was astonished to find the antiquity and wastefulness that prevailed there.

When he took up the cost of the new prison, Mr. Parkhurst presented the economic and business side of his argument. The outside estimate of the cost of the new prison could be set at \$2,000,000 if it were to be built by contract, he said. But let the wall be built by contract and the buildings by prison labor, and the State buying its own material, and \$500,000 would be cut from the construction cost, he declared.

The property at Charlestown is assessed at \$1,100,000, Mr. Parkhurst said. To accept a conservative estimate of the market value he set the return from its sale at \$700,000, cutting the cost of the new institution to \$750,000.

In a day at the prison, he said, he saw ways in which the application of business methods and adequate facilities there could be an annual saving of \$50,000. In clinching his argument on the cost, Mr. Parkhurst declared that with the product of prison labor and the annual saving, the fund to build the prison could be liquidated within 15 years. "Is this a business proposition?" he asked the committee.

ONE TRIAL PLAN
OFFERED STATE

J. Weston Allen Proposes Way
to Stop Crowding of Courts

In view of the fact that there is to be a conference of the district attorneys of Massachusetts at the office of the Attorney-General on Saturday to discuss questions of jury service, the more important recommendations made by J. Weston Allen, former Attorney-General, in his last annual report were postponed until next Tuesday.

Mr. Allen appeared before the committee on judiciary of the Massachusetts Legislature, however, to discuss some of his suggestions to the General Court. He advocated several changes in the trial of criminal cases to end that there be more prompt trials. He proposed that there be one trial for criminal cases, the defendant to have a selection of trial in the lower court with the privilege of a review of his sentence by a trial board of three justices or the selection of a trial by jury.

MR. WILSON LIKES
CHILD'S THEME

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 27.—Miss Margaret Athalia Hobbs, 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Hobbs of this city, has received an autographed photograph and letter from Woodrow Wilson, following the former President's receipt from her of a theme, with Mr. Wilson as the subject.

"My Dear Little Friend," reads the letter. "Yes, it does mean a great deal to me that you should be my friend and have such generous sentiments about me, and I thank you most warmly. I hope that you will meet with great good fortune as you grow older, and that the years will prove very happy for you. I am sending an autographed photograph and letter to you in response to your correspondence and of my appreciation."

"With best wishes,
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) Woodrow Wilson."

TUDOR-STUART CLUB
FOR JOHNS HOPKINS

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24 (Special Correspondence).—The Tudor-Stuart Club for the study of English literature of that period has been formed at Johns Hopkins University under the conditions set down by the late Sir William Osler who has bequeathed \$30,000, plus accrued interest, to the organization.

The active personnel of the club is to include the professors of English literature and the collegiate professor of English, their staffs, with special students of the department, collegiate and graduate, with the university librarian as a member ex-officio. Dr. M. L. Raney, the librarian, is organizing the club and arranging for the handling of donated books and for the purchase of others from the income of the fund.

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FREIGHT TRANSFER REVOLUTION NEEDED AT RAIL TERMINALS

Investigator Shows Practicability of One Company Idea—
Motor Trucks Supplant Inefficient Shuttle Trains

Demand for greater service from American railroads is forcing radical changes. Wastefulness and inefficiency in either men or equipment are necessarily yielding to methods that provide transportation adequate to needs. Combining steam locomotives of but 30 per cent efficiency are giving way to the less wasteful gasoline, oil-burning or electrical engine. Conciliation and production are replacing strikes and stagnation. Some phases of these problems with special reference to more obvious innovations coming slowly, perhaps, but surely, are dealt with in a series of articles appearing in The Christian Science Monitor. The seventh article follows:

A railroad system outgrows terminals almost as rapidly as a small boy outgrows clothes. That is one of the reasons why the present methods of storage and handling freight in New England terminals was declared by W. H. Lyford, vice-president of the Chicago & Western railroad, before the Joint New England Railroad Committee at Hartford recently, to be one of the biggest items of loss the railroads face. The remedy Mr. Lyford sees is in an organized collection and delivery by a single company of the freight carried by all the railroads entering a city.

Such a system has actually been tried out in Cincinnati, where it was found that a sufficient number of automobiles and a much larger number of demountable automobile bodies offered a way out of terminal congestion. Freight exchange between terminals was carried on over cobblestones rather than rails, collection and delivery being centralized.

Demountable automobile bodies were the agents of change. Untried methods in Cincinnati where seven non-competing railroads radiate in seven directions, each line would receive and send by rail from its stations and sub-stations every day a vast amount of exchange freight. Shuttle cars from one road would be sent out to the six neighboring roads, while similar shuttle cars would be sent in from outside. Shutting beginning early in the morning would be almost continuous.

The strain on the rail facilities under such a method is obvious. Under seven depots, 42 cars must be in transit to and 42 cars in transit away from the various stations all at one time. Moreover, in Cincinnati, due to such yard congestion as that which Mr. Lyford mentions in speaking of the New England lines, was destined for transfer was stranded to waiting truck bodies by porters. Each demountable body was placarded with the name of its destination, and was filled with transfer freight for that place, the sorting of the freight being done by the porters in the yard.

Once the body was filled, the dispatcher in charge summoned a truck; the body was swung aboard, made fast, and routed over city streets to "connection." It reached "connection" within a few hours, instead of a few days.

In charge of all the transfer was the busy dispatcher, seeing that his trucks were kept moving, and his demountable bodies full. At arrival at outbound platform the truck was backed into position, the body swung off and another load swung on, or else an "empty" took its place. Stations were also linked into the system. There had less traffic to offer and the dispatcher held back a load placarded for them till he learned by telephone that a return load was available. This kept truck service at its maximum capacity.

Cleaned Up Each Day
All the railroad freight except possibly that arriving in the last hours of the day was delivered immediately. Three-day service was forgotten, freight cars were released and shuttle train interference in congested terminals was minimized.

The saving per ton in freight hauled was estimated at 35.2 cents, or a total saving in one year of \$126,507, while the extended use of terminal space proved to be a vast greater benefit. In the process of "lacing up" deliveries, a previous survey of the system had forecast an economy of only \$61,652. A report of the actual benefits declared that the rates for the service amounted to less than the interest charges would have been on the cost of a union station. The increase in benefits, it was asserted, could be perpetually extended by the addition of increased equipment, to suit the growing needs of the city.

Cuts Down Congestion
It is such a system as this which Mr. Lyford thinks would cut down congestion in New England where the terminals have suffered especially in the recent rapid growth of traffic to three times what it was 20 years ago. No less great is the need of new measures in solving New York's terminal problem where transfer in the cramped lower end of Manhattan under present methods raises the cost of living for 5,000,000 people, and adds

materially to the cost of all traffic originating there.

Railroad monopolies about a third of all Manhattan's precious piers at present, paying exorbitant rents and shutting out steamer service that the city needs if it is to expand. Water-front piers now, according to Mr. B. F. Fitch, who addressed the Materials Handling Machinery Manufacturers' Association in 1920 on the subject, are out of all proportion to the cheap rates being asked for buildings only a block or two behind the waterfront.

"If railroad joint-stations in, say, 12 zones were constructed on non-productive realty," Mr. Fitch said, "railroad piers could be released for shipping, and station facilities be attained by railroads at practically no cost, be it of increased rentals possible from warehouses and industrial floors above joint freight terminals."

Opportunity in New York
In brief, Mr. Fitch's scheme would be to utilize motor truck bodies in New York on a larger scale than in Cincinnati, transferring goods from New Jersey, Staten Island and Manhattan waterfront, to combined freight depots.

The opportunity for economies in New York's transfer system is seen in the present disproportionate cost of shipping a ton of goods from Philadelphia to New York, where, from the "outer classification yards to pier station delivery" the cost in New York is about \$3.50, in Philadelphia \$2.50, while the cost of moving the ton between the two cities themselves is said to be only 60 cents. In New York there is the additional cost of \$2.50 at least, paid by the shipper for delivery, so that, adding the combined \$6 to each ton of freight, Mr. Fitch thinks it small wonder New York living expenses are high.

Under normal conditions, some 50,000 tons of goods are moved daily back and forth between Staten Island, New Jersey and Manhattan, representing a cost of \$300,000 a day. If the city were "motorized," Mr. Fitch asserts that a saving of \$45,000,000 a year could be effected.

**SHEEP BREEDERS ASK
TARIFF PROTECTION**

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence). Another agricultural industry in Canada wants tariff protection. The Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, at its annual meeting recently, decided to urge upon the federal government the necessity of upward revision of the tariff on sheep to be kept on a satisfactory basis.

According to R. H. Harding of Thornedale, one of the most prominent sheep men in the Dominion, the association members complained that the home market is now invaded by greater numbers of wool than the total produced in Canada, and by frozen mutton and lamb from Australia and New Zealand in serious volume. Efforts to require marking of the country of

the origin of this mutton have been unavailing. The resolution passed by the association calls upon the federal government to frame a tariff policy which will encourage sheep breeding and wool production in Canada. At present the only protection is 2 1/2, 3 1/2, and 3 cents a pound on certain competitive wools. This is declared inadequate as there are many other varieties of wool imported which are being or can be produced in Canada.

**SERUM FOES RENEW
FIGHT IN WISCONSIN**
Mr. Pelier, Sponsor of Anti-Vaccine Bill, Sees Bright Outlook
MADISON, Wis., Feb. 26 (Special). The Anti-Compulsory Vaccination Bill which passed the Wisconsin House, 59 to 32, two years ago has been reintroduced by John Pelier, Assemblyman from Brussels. He expresses his confidence in being able to have it made law this year.

"The Assembly will give it a big majority and I believe the Senate will back it up," he declared. "I am very much encouraged by the support coming to me from members of the medical fraternity. Outside the state hierarchy many physicians feel that this gradual encroachment by the political doctors upon the liberties of the people is intolerable."

Mr. Pelier's bill is this:

"No form of vaccination or inoculation, and no infection of the human body with a disease, or disease product, shall be compulsory upon any person, or be made a condition for the exercise or performance of any right, privilege, or duty."

He has in reserve another measure which he may introduce later. He believes the reasons for excessive "health" legislation to be the result of permitting doctors to be appointed or elected to important public administrative offices. The first paragraph of this proposed bill provides that no practicing physician or other practitioner of medicine or the art of healing shall be eligible to membership on any board of health or any office determining health policies.

**MEXICO SEEKS MORE
UNITED STATES TRADE**

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence). The Confederation of Chambers of Commerce of Mexico, an organization similar to the United States Chamber of Commerce, will send a delegation to various points in the southwest during March in an effort to encourage better trade relations between this section and the Mexican Republic. The delegation is expected to arrive in Galveston about March 15.

Financial conditions in Mexico have been considerably improved during the past few months, and Mexican firms are making an active bid for business in this section. The total of their efforts are receiving official recognition by the Mexican Government which is lending them every possible assistance.

**BRITISH LABORITES
ASK CAPITAL LEVY**
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Feb. 27—The British-American debt agreement is being used by the British Labor Party to revise its proposal of a capital levy in a form much less likely to alienate the British public, said S. K. Ratcliffe, an editor of The Manchester Guardian, in an address on "England's Industrial Outlook" delivered here before the New York School of Social Science this morning.

British labor leaders plan to make effective use, said Mr. Ratcliffe, "of the principle officially enunciated by Sir Stanley Baldwin that a debtor state may properly approach a creditor state and ask for the funding of its debt with a substantial reduction of the rate of interest. They are asking, if this principle be correct, why may not the British state, which is a creditor, make the same proposition to British investors who are its creditors at home?"

Mr. Ratcliffe declared that at no time since the reform of the Poor Law in 1834 had England had so many "people receiving doles from the State."

"The Ruhr emergency," said Mr. Ratcliffe, "favors temporary good times in the British coal mines, but when next a downward turn comes, no British Government will be able to stand out on private ownership and remain in power."

**ITALIAN LANDLORDS
INCREASE RENTS**
ROME, Feb. 21—The landlords of Italy, backed by a recent royal decree, which permits them to raise rents, have started out to make good the losses of years. The victim is the tenant and his lamentations and protests fill the pages of the press and are heard wherever men congregate. No tenant is safe, and the demands of the landlords are not limited by even the blue sky. Some have announced increases of 300 and 400 per cent; 500 per cent is recorded in some cases. The date for the new rates is July 1.

Up to the present time tenants have been enjoying possession on contracts made prior to and during the war. This was when the lira was five for a dollar; today a dollar costs between 20 and 25 lire. Existing contracts were made obligatory by the recent Facta Government up to 1924, but Signor Mussolini threw a bombshell into the situation when he rescinded this decree and became responsible for a ruling that landlords could henceforth charge what they pleased. The only recourse of the tenant is an appeal to his provincial commission, composed equally of landlords and tenants, which will hear complaints and make recommendations.

NORTH DAKOTA BILL FORCES TREATMENT

Provisions Authorize Courts to
Order Operations and Medical
Attention

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 27 (Special).—Strong opposition has developed to a bill now in the Senate proposed by the North Dakota Children's Code Commission which gives to courts authority to order operations or medical treatment for children and to require that the counties shall pay for the treatment. Thus far one amendment has been forced on the bill, through the House committee on public health, stating the act shall not prevent the parents or guardians of children from practicing "the kind and method of such treatment."

The bill as originally drawn provided that if the parent or guardian of any child under 18, who is "physically handicapped and crippled," is unable to obtain for the child "the surgical and hospital treatment necessary to place such child in as nearly normal a physical condition as is possible," the court may order the child to be placed in a hospital within the State where medical and surgical service can be secured without charge.

Cost of the treatment shall be borne by the county in which the child resides, setting forth the situation. If investigation sustains the application, the court must place the child in care of the board administering the child welfare which "shall assume care of the child and shall secure for it the treatment necessary and appropriate to the child's physical condition in any hospital within the State where medical and surgical service can be secured without charge."

Another of the child welfare bills, Senate Bill No. 195, which provides that a child residing at the State University, providing that the bureau shall disseminate information relating to mental hygiene, "the cause and prevention of insanity," and "make scientific investigation and research into abnormal and subnormal mental conditions and the clinical teaching of psychiatry, and into the treatment and prevention of delinquency, defectiveness and dependency."

**CHICAGO TO HAVE
650 MOTOR BUSES**

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 27—The Chicago Motor Bus Company plans to have 650 buses operating here within the next few years. In April the present bus line is to be extended 13 1/2 miles to serve the south side of the city and negotiations are being made for a west side franchise. When the bus lines are completed they will cover 33 miles of boulevards and 30 miles of streets.

A factory is under construction to produce the buses necessary for the increased operating area. It is to be built in four units, each unit covering 100,000 square feet. Six types of buses will comprise the fleet, the cost of which will be \$4,000,000. A design for a double-decked bus with a semi-enclosed upper deck is being perfected. The other types to be used are a double-decked, one-man, pay-as-you-enter bus, a Pullman de luxe single-decker, a high speed limousine with seating 25, and a light coach de luxe seating 12.

At the present time there are 80 buses in commission on the north side of Chicago.

**GREATER CHICAGO
MEETING CALLED**

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Feb. 27—Officials and the heads of the civic organizations of the 125 cities, villages, and townships of the metropolitan district of Chicago have been invited to meet here early in March to discuss what provisions can be made for a co-ordinated plan of community development that will include the entire district. The City Club of Chicago called the conference.

The meeting is expected to discuss the possibilities of uniting the activities of the 340 local governmental units, the 98 independent engineering boards, the 119 departments laying out and planning highways, and the 94 local legislative bodies. New subdivisions and manufacturing districts are being opened with no thought for the good of the adjacent communities, it is said. A blanket metropolitan plan would cover the problems of merchants, industries, public welfare, finance and government. While retaining their political integrity, it is possible for these units, with such plan, to design the well regulated, ideal metropolitan district of 1950 or 2000.

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MR. HARDING SAID TO BE READY TO LEAD REPUBLICANS IN 1924

White House Courtiers Say President Is Anxious to
Defend Program—Other G. O. P. Contestants Loom

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—President Harding's closest friends are now convinced he is definitely prepared to accept renomination in 1924. Only the unexpected will change him. The entire situation will be canvassed in detail during the presidential vacation in Florida, on which the Hardings will be surrounded by a number of their intimate friends, political and social. It is possible some definite intimation of the President's 1924 intentions may well up from the south in March.

This writer has been supplied with a cross-section of Mr. Harding's point of view by a member of his Administration, well qualified to speak authoritatively. The authority in question says the President is under no illusions as to the conditions in which the Republican Party will enter the 1924 campaign. They are conceded, viewed at this date, to be disadvantageous and even as presaging defeat.

G. O. P. leaders are confident, however, conditions will alter to the better during the next year. Mr. Harding is represented to be ready to take whatever may be in store for the party. As a party man through and through, and as official leader of the Republican organization, the President is said to look upon it as his elementary duty to lead it into the 1924 fray. He recognizes that there may be defeat in prospect, but, if there is, regards that he is the one to take it, because the campaign is bound to be fought around the record of the Harding Administration.

**AMERICA TO ENTER
FRENCH AERO RACE**
Three Hydroplanes to Compete
for Jacques Schneider 25,000
Franc Award
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—Entrance of three navy flying boats in the European speed classic scheduled for next summer near the Isle of Wight in the competition for the Jacques Schneider aviation marine trophy valued at 25,000 francs, was announced today by the National Aeronautic Association, on behalf of the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department. The rules required entry from clubs affiliated with the Federation Aeronautique Internationale, which is solely represented in America by the National Aeronautic Association.

This is the first time the United States has entered the contest for the award offered by the Aero Club of France, won last year by the Royal Aero Club of Great Britain. It is a test of speed and seaworthiness over a course measuring 200 nautical miles, the pilots having to land twice and taxi half a mile on the surface at a speed of 12 knots. Three entries have been made by the English clubs and France, Belgium and Italy will also compete.

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**MRS. RUTH B. EWING
HAS PASSED AWAY**

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 26—Mrs. Ruth B. Ewing, C. S. D., one of the pioneers and best known of the teachers of Christian Science, has passed away. Mrs. Ewing was ordained at the request of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy and preached on Christian Science in Chicago for a period before the establishment of the Christian Science lesson sermons.

The late Judge William G. Ewing, well known as a Christian Science lecturer as well as a lawyer and jurist, was Mrs. Ewing's husband, and Miss Mary G. Ewing, now a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship, is a daughter. Another daughter, Miss Ruth Ewing, and Davis Ewing, an adopted son, also survive her. Fully half of Mrs. Ewing's long life was dedicated to the cause and service of Christian Science. The services will be held from her home in Highland Park, Ill.

RAND RESERVOIR NEARLY DONE
JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence).—The gates at the Rand barrage have already been dropped, only a few being allowed to remain open to pass the rational flow down stream. The full quantity of the water needed in the emergency of the drought scheme, which is expected to be ready for service on the Rand by the end of April, has already been impounded. The building of the bridge over the Tlokoeng Spruit will go on to completion concurrently with the construction of the water necessary to supply the scheme.

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Men and Mansions of England

The Home of John Hampden

By HAROLD SPENDER

THE very heart of the gentle, smiling, fertile county of Buckinghamshire there stands, on the top of a ridge of the Chilterns, the famous historic home of John Hampden—Hampden House. It is one of the most interesting houses in England. True, it has been many times rebuilt, and a "restorer" of the eighteenth century between 1740 and 1750 added the present two wings, covering the beautiful old seventeenth century red brick with a white sheet of castellated stucco.

But in the center the old rooms inhabited by John Hampden himself still stand, and within that part of the house you can still visit the chambers, where he and his family lived and moved. You can sit in the room—the Brick Parlor—where John Hampden sat on that morning when the King's officers came to arrest him for not having paid his portion of the tax known as "Ship Money," and from the windows you can look on the fields on which that tax was assessed. They lie at the end of the long valley beneath the house. They still form part of the Hampden demesne.

The Present Resident

Hampden House is now inhabited by a collateral descendant of the Hampden family, the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, who has resided there since 1855. He is a faithful guardian of the mansion, and an impassioned student of the life and memories of the great "Patriot." The Earl has collected every possible relic, including the precious chalice from which John Hampden drank his last communion, and the heraldic helmet, now preserved in the Brick Parlor.

That room, indeed, has been turned by the Earl of Buckinghamshire into a sacred shrine of John Hampden. On the table lies the family Bible which belonged to Philip Cromwell, an uncle of the great Oliver and a brother of Hampden's mother. For we all know that Hampden's father married Elizabeth Cromwell, the aunt of Oliver. So that Hampden and Oliver Cromwell were first cousins. That cousinship played a great part in the Puritan revolution, and the early passing of Hampden deprived Cromwell of a counselor and friend who might have taught him moderation in the hour of victory, and preserved the Puritans from the doom which overtook them.

For even Clarendon notes that there was a vivid contrast of temperament between the serene, well-governed nature of John Hampden, and the passionate, brooding character of Oliver Cromwell. How often in history great issues have been affected by the early passing of great men!

John Hampden's Portraits

On the walls of Hampden House there are contemporary portraits of John Hampden, both in armor and in civilian costume, which show him not as the gallant soldier so often sculptured and painted, but as the cultured, persuasive civilian, the conscientious squire, the able parliamentarian—the man who stood between the two parties in the House of Commons on that terrible night when they drew their swords on one another. We can understand from these portraits how Hampden came to be what Clarendon describes him, "the most popular public man in England." We realize a man of "sweet reasonableness"—one who was essentially good-tempered and amiable; a man of peace who very reluctantly drifted into war. But if you look at the eyes and lips, you catch a glimpse of the resolute will which defied Charles at the height of his power. Here was a man who, in Clarendon's phrase, "when he drew sword, threw away the scabbard."

Avenues Through the Wood

Hampden House can be easily approached from Great Missenden on the Metropolitan Railway. It is an easy walk along the Wendover Road. You turn left at the signpost and mount gently through a wood of ancient beech trees, part of the primeval forest. There you can test the accuracy of the famous description in Macaulay's Essay, "The extensive wood, which surrounds it was pierced by long avenues." One of those avenues was cut by Hampden's grandfather for Queen Elizabeth, when she paid a visit to the house. Tradition says that it was cut in a single night, and when we see the picture of the wise Griffith Hampden with the butt of his sword resting on the family Bible, and facing the world with the motto "In God We Trust," we can well believe it. That picture hangs in the present dining room among many other relics of the family.

A great garden stretches round the house, a garden of smooth English lawns and gay beds of flowers, a neatly trimmed and well-kept "pleasure" of central England.

Inscriptions in the Church

Beyond the garden to the south stands the old Church of Great Hampden. The church contains exquisite brasses commemorating the Hampden family, giving you outlines of medieval figures in their cloaks or in the coats of armor as they lived. The Latin inscriptions will tell you that you may pray for their souls. Then suddenly comes a break—the break of the Reformation, and that avenue of supplication is closed. After that the Hampdens become commemorated by mural monuments far more verbose, but far less religious.

There is a touching memorial written by John Hampden himself to his young wife, Elizabeth Symeon, who bore him nine children, and passed away a few years before the Civil War. "The state and comfort of her

neighbours. The love and glory of a well ordered family"—so Hampden writes in this inscription.

We look round, but we see no memorial to John Hampden himself. We do not know even where he was buried, although Lord Nugent turned the chancel upside down to find the body. Let him be!

After all we know that he died like a hero! The very secrecy of his burial shows the nature of those times when it was dangerous even to draw attention to a patriot's resting place.

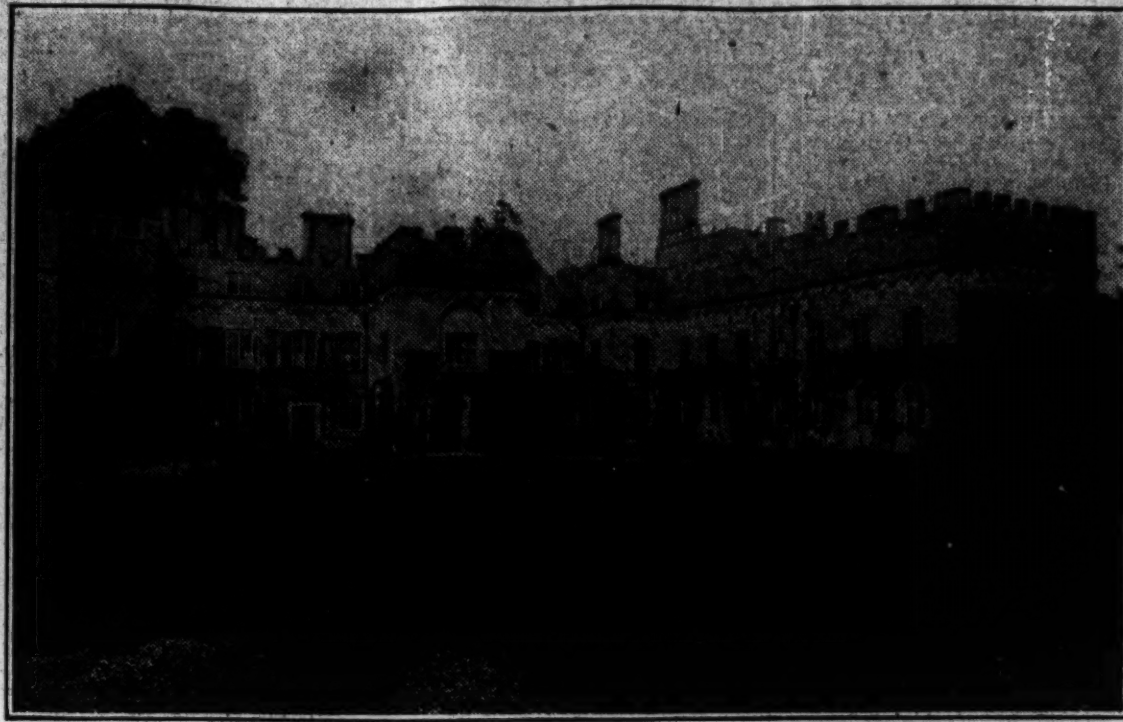
Removal of the Stucco

We pass out of the little church to the great house. It stands boldly at the top of the great avenue. It has the attraction of so many English houses—that of being a human growth, added to from generation to generation. Some kind of house probably stood here in the days of the Saxons—perhaps a castle built on the summit of this hill for protection from assault. Medieval Hampdens added room to room and acre to acre. In John Hampden's day it was probably already a solid structure of red brick, although in no way resembling the present house. There is a tower on the western side called after King John. Probably that tower really dates from the time of Magna Charta. But all these remnants of the past have been wrapped up in that castellated stucco of the eighteenth century. The present Earl is making some effort to remove this stucco and get back to the Elizabethan red brick. But the work moves slowly in these days of expensive "reconstruction."

The real interest of the house lies in the center. You pass from the vestibule and passage into a lofty hall with walls covered with pictures and surrounded with a high, wooden gallery. That hall is now covered in with a handsome oak barn roof, taken by the present Earl from one of his

own tithe barns. On the further wall hangs an Italian portrait of Queen Elizabeth, presented to Griffith Hampden by the great lady herself as a memorial of her visit. The whole house is packed with such memories, and thus it is not only a memorial of John Hampden, but also a little vista of English history right back through the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth to the bitter times of King John and Magna Charta.

For in England history is written in stones, and the great houses are the chapters.



Hampden House Stands at the End of an Avenue of Beeches in the Midst of Smooth Lawns, a Gracious Link Between the Present and the Days of King John

Photograph © H. N. King

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of my heart, that I'd like to do a book with such high lights and movement, delivered so simply, that it would be cherished by people as a book to take away their walls for a time—people in offices, shops, cars and jails—people held in by walls."

New Irish Bank Notes Show Medusa's Head

Dublin, Ire.

Special Correspondence

NOT long ago the Bank of Ireland issued a new £1 note, but the design was so different from the old one that the shops refused to accept it. The bank officials then issued a notice in the press to the effect that they had issued this new note because it could not be copied.

The chief auditor of the Bank of Ireland, Newman Thompson, who has been much interested in the produc-



tion of these new notes, explained to an inquiring caller that the committee had examined various foreign notes in order to get the best results and to find something that it would be most difficult for forgers to copy. After much discussion it was decided that a two-cent scheme was most suitable, and they therefore settled on green and blue for the £1, red and yellow for the £5, blue and green for the £10, yellow and green for the £20, mauve and blue-green for the £50, and brown and yellow for the £100. On the front of each note the top is printed the head of the Medusa taken from every possible angle; at either side is the figure of Hibernia, and on the back is a woman beautifully posed.

Mr. Thompson gave the interesting history of this latter picture. The lady was a Miss Oldham, daughter of a Mr. Oldham, who around the year 1840 was engineer to the Bank of Ireland printing works. The original painting had for years hung on the walls of these works. One day Mr. Thompson, after examining the picture closely, decided that it had every appearance of having been painted by Angela Kauffman. The pose, the coloring, in fact the whole thing, seemed to point to this. He, therefore, asked leave to have the picture cleaned and, on sending it to London, experts confirmed his opinion. Since this discovery this picture of Miss Oldham has been reproduced on the back of every bank note issued from the Bank of Ireland.

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Cooper's Paris Host, Mr. Brown

By POULTNEY BIGELOW

FENIMORE COOPER lived in Paris a few years, before the Revolution of 1830, which wrecked the Bourbon monarchy and elevated Louis Philippe. The best families in France opened their doors to our illustrious writer, and French men of letters acclaimed him not merely as the first novelist of America, but as one whose genius was of a quality that commands recognition far beyond national boundaries. We need not suppress the fact that France discovered Cooper—as the first appreciated Edgar Allan Poe and Audubon, to mention only the two that spring to my mind at the moment. If any of my brother Yankees doubt this, let them turn to the "Grande Encyclopédie" where they will find a more complete and vastly more appreciative notice of Cooper than in all those printed in his own language.

Cooper deserves well of France; for where in English literature can you find fairer appreciation of that country's bravery and seamanship than in such of his books as "Will of the Wisp" and "The Two Admirals." This is the more striking because in those years it was the literary convention to assume that France was always defeated at sea, and that Englishmen were necessarily born to nautical supremacy. Nor does Cooper fail to give credit to both English and American sailors—indeed, one ignorant of the author might hesitate in assigning him a national allegiance, so fairly does he balance the qualities of characters fighting under different flags.

The Browns' Livered Dozen

In the admirable collection of Cooper correspondence, published recently by his homonymous grandson, reference is made to a dinner at the American legation in Paris where the guests numbered 16 and where 12 liveried men servants waited at table. This was in 1836, not long after the close of Napoleonic wars that had ended in military disaster if not bankruptcy for France. Mr. and Mrs. Fenimore Cooper were accustomed to many servants and generous hospitality both in Westchester County and in Cooperstown, but our Mr. and Mrs. Brown of the Paris legation surprised even them by the semi-royal splendor of their entertainments.

Who was the Brown, who a century ago departed so widely from the tra-

ditions of simplicity inaugurated by Franklin and confirmed by his successor, Thomas Jefferson. The Cooper correspondence gave me no clue on this point—and my mind reverted naturally to the famous Providence family of that name, one member of whom founded Brown University and another the Moses Brown school in the same town. This family was partly if not wholly "Quaker" and at one time was regarded as the wealthiest as well as the most generous family in America.

Therefore I walked all the way from Neully to the American Embassy in order to search the records, interview the oldest incumbent and clear up the mystery of the Browns who had 12 liveried men servants to wait upon 16 table guests. I have myself dined at royal banquets where there was one waiter to every two or three; and in Japan have been embowered in smiling Geisha girls who permit their guest to want for nothing. But still I worried over these American Browns who 100 years ago set a diplomatic standard of dinner service rarely equaled and never surpassed in our time.

It's a difficult thing to find, this pilgrim shrine we call the American Embassy. Ask any Frenchman the way to the British Ambassador and he points at once to a gateway where the Lion and the Unicorn are so firmly chiseled into the keystone that they seem part of old Paris. Ask your way to that of our great Republic and the sympathetic native shrugs his shoulders and says with feeling: "Ah, Monsieur, I knew the American Embassy last year but I'm not sure if this year it is in the same place nor can anyone guess where it may be in the year after!"

We've had 40 ministers as ambassadors here and 40 times has the majesty of the United States been packed into boxes or loaded into cabs and prowled the streets of Paris in search of a roof. The British Ambassador drives from the railway station directly to the Embassy. The wretched American has no home but the hotel and must waste many weeks searching for suitable quarters and engaging servants.

Pity the poor American Ambassador! As to the rich one he is but little better off. But the thing to be pitied most is the congressional cranium that cannot appreciate the waste from having our ambassadors at the mercy of local house owners. Instead of giving them dignified quarters such, for instance, as the Governor of the Philippines has in Manila or the superintendent of the United States Military Academy at West Point. In Paris we are fortunate in having now as Ambassador a man beloved of all for his radiant smile, and sympathy for the country to which he is accredited. But his Embassy is a long way from his office, and whichever you seek you will always find him at the other or on the way.

My mission, however, was not official—merely historical—and after many inquiries and long detours, I found myself in the presence of Mrs. Murray—without whom the American Embassy of the Rue de Chaillot would be dull indeed.

Mrs. Murray Remains

Mrs. Murray knows everybody and everything worth knowing. She has a welcoming smile for every visitor and no visitor of any taste cares there- after to transact business with any other of the staff. Let Herricks come and Herricks go, but pray Mr. Harding, leave us Mrs. Murray. Take away even our gallant military attaché who has been with us for the Lord only knows how many presidential terms, but do not rob this Embassy of its one indispensable unit—Mrs. Murray.

What is Mrs. Murray? It is an institution—and one that will be prized by voyaging Americans long after Wilson's 14 points shall have been buried in grateful oblivion. What Cook's travel bureau is to the lone globe trotter in Ceylon or Cairo, that, and much more, is Mrs. Murray to the thousands of American mothers and young women who have difficulties about which neither the consular code nor the United States statutes at large express an intelligent opinion. This ever sympathetic Mrs. Murray sits at her desk in the main hall; and while many attaches and secretaries are compiling long, lethargic reports at the expense of the taxpayer—art never read—she draws to herself each bewildered visitor, listens patiently to his or her family history, gives comfort and advice and sends them away with quietude for what they regard as the best part of American diplomacy in Paris.

So to Mrs. Murray I went and she showed me a sadly defective collection of past representatives in Paris—of all sizes and quality. But I found no Brown; and then she secured for me a list of our diplomatic incumbents and then, pray take notice, 0 excellent grandson of a thrice illustrious James Fenimore Cooper, that there was one James Brown appointed in 1823, who was doubtless a wealthy Louisiana planter.

And now to complete my footnote for the next edition of the Cooper correspondence, I must voyage to the mouth of the Mississippi and learn there of this American Lucullus, and maybe find a portrait of him, and thus help to complete our series of diplomatic representatives in Paris.



Carl Sandburg, Poet of the Sunburnt Middle West

How "The Rootabaga Stories" Were Written for Four Children

FOUR children had much to do with Carl Sandburg's writing "The Rootabaga Stories." His three daughters and the little boy he used to be himself. The poet of "The Sunburnt West" had cherished even as a child a deep desire to write something as whirling and fantastic as "The Knapack, the Hat, and the Horn." He wanted, too, with the memory of "Smoke and Steel" thick upon him, to sing the praises of laughter without which he had found in hard places he could not live.

"I tried," Mr. Sandburg also said in conversation the other day, "to tell 'The Rootabaga Stories' in street talk and home and child slang, so simple that every word and sentence in the book would be easy to understand everywhere in the English-speaking world. It may be a few slippery American or western American epithets crept in, but I am sure these are well known over all North America. I saw so much highfallooting, pompous writing so filled with clichés like the beautiful princess and the marvelous jewel, and I became, as my oldest girl was growing up, so familiar with the vast amount of this in child literature that I began to feel that I would like to set up some character in opposition to the beautiful princess and some object that was not a marvelous jewel." "The Gold Buckskin Wincher," prominent in three of the stories, is just such an object. Mr.

Sandburg doesn't give it a definite form, but lets the child do that. In the old stories the child wonders what it is that is marvelous and why the princess is beautiful. Mr. Sandburg has a new story about "Susan Slackentwist and Her Coils of Corn Colored Hair," in which he makes her beautifully vivid in a few, effective epithets.

"One of the animating causes of the book," said Mr. Sandburg, "was a chumminess with my own girl and her friends. Just out of fun, and in play, I wrote some stories as I thought they might be written. There was no idea of publication; I merely wanted to see what could be set up by way of contrast with some of the trashy, vacant things for children. This made me interested in the many wonderful things there are in our heritage of folk tales and fantasies. Some of the stories I came across are for me cherished treasures. There are some Arabian tales I would rather have than any collection of Arabian rugs and fabrics on earth. And I wouldn't trade some of the Japanese, Chinese,

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA
WORKS FOR PEACEDr. Benes Favors Closer Ties
With Little Entente—Mo-
bilization Rumors FalseSpecial from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Feb. 6.—In the course of an address to the Parliamentary Commission on Foreign Affairs on Jan. 30, Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, dealt with the European outlook from the point of view of Czechoslovakia.

In explaining the action of France in the Ruhr, Dr. Benes mentioned that if France could not secure financial aid and the annulment of its war debts, its entire revenue would, by 1930, be absorbed by the interest on its external and internal obligations. French public opinion and even certain German circles held that France had a right to the reconstruction of its devastated regions at the expense of Germany, while the international Communist organizations stated that their party in Germany was in favor of forcing bankruptcy in Germany in order to diminish the reparation demands and to make payments impossible.

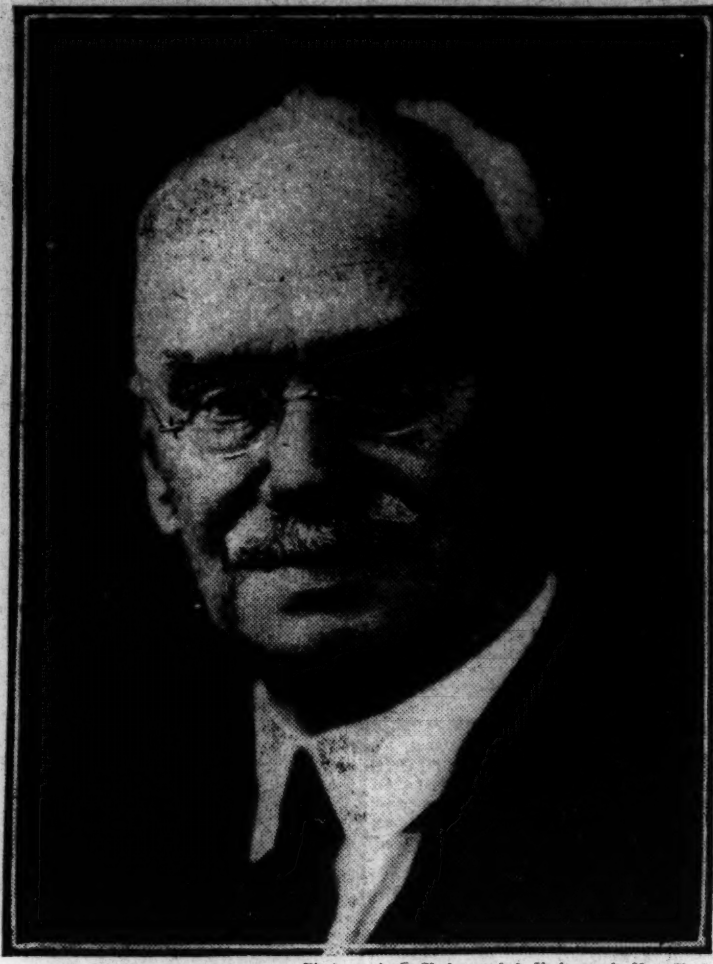
Closely Ties Wanted
In its relations with France and Germany, Czechoslovakia would pursue its former policy. It was bent upon drawing closer the ties which bound her to her neighbors of the Little Entente as well as to France, Italy, England and Poland.

While Czechoslovakia would continue its efforts along these lines, it would particularly insist upon the maintenance of the peace treaties. Rumors were current of the possibility of outbreaks involving various sectors of Europe on all sides of the country; some went so far as to predict a general conflagration. Dr. Benes said the Czechoslovak Government conceived its duty to lie in the direction of insuring peace and tranquillity in central Europe with the assistance of its allies of the Little Entente.

Better Relations With Hungary
In central Europe the situation demanded very careful handling. The recent representations of the Great and Little Ententes at Budapest rendered necessary the disturbances on the Hungarian-Rumanian frontier had had favorable results. The present Hungarian Government had made assurances of its pacific intentions, but confessed itself unable to restrain the activities of the public and secret organizations in Hungary. That Czechoslovakia was intent upon cultivating better relations with Hungary was proved by the recent commercial treaty concluded between the two countries, and this intention would be persevered in despite local frontier incidents.

Dr. Benes denied the rumors recently spread abroad to the effect of mobilization taken by the Government. The position of Czechoslovakia was a strong one, and it was prepared to defend the cause of

peace in the face of those who might desire to exploit the present critical situation for their own ends. Speaking of Russia, Dr. Benes said that recent events had encouraged the tendency in Soviet Russia to foster the growth of revolution in Europe wherever it was visible. But although there were signs that Russia was preparing to take action in the diplomatic and political fields, Dr. Benes did not believe that the Bolshevik leaders desired to participate in war on a large scale.



William D. Murray

Member of the Executive Council of the Boy Scouts of America

A Leader and Early Organizer
of Boy Scouts in America

WILLIAM D. MURRAY is one of the men who was instrumental in first organizing that great adjunct to good American citizenship—the Boy Scouts of America. He is a member of the Executive Council, and chairman of the editorial board.

Indeed Mr. Murray, although a very busy lawyer, has taken time to engage in many lines of work for the aid of mankind. He has been very much interested in the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations and has held many responsible and important positions in that connection. A native of New York City, descended from a line of Scotch ancestors, Mr. Murray moved to Plainfield, N. J., in 1867, and has made his home there ever since. He was graduated from the Plainfield High School in 1875 and went to Yale from whence he was graduated in 1880 with an A. B. degree. There followed two years at Columbia Law School in which Mr. Murray attained an LL.B. degree. Shortly after finishing at the university Mr. Murray began the practice of law in New York City, and has been at it ever since.

SIR C. SIFTON SEEKS
SELF-GOVERNMENTFormer Canadian Minister Advo-
cates Federal Independence

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence)—An appeal for complete Canadian self-government, independent of British control, made by Sir Clifford Sifton to the Canadian Club and the Chamber of Commerce here, has aroused the keenest interest. Sir Clifford maintained that independence of government could be achieved without affecting Canada's loyalty to Great Britain or the allegiance of citizens to the Empire. He declared that the present subordination of Canada to British policy could not long continue.

"You ask," he said, "Can we obtain self-government and still remain loyal? I stanchly maintain that we can. Suppose our premier takes a resolution to the British parliament, which asks that Canada possess under the British Crown the same governing powers that the parliament of Great Britain possesses under the same Crown. I do not believe throughout the length and breadth of the country there would be a dissenting voice. And believe the British Empire would welcome this expression of Canada's view."

"We are 9,000,000 of people, nearly all white. We have no submerged masses of poor or illiterate. We are almost half a continent, and almost half a world for self-government." He urged that there was room for improvement in the Constitution of Canada, but improvement could never be effected unless the Constitution were discussed intelligently. The position held by Canada when Great Britain is at war was carefully explained: "Great Britain has been at war every two or three years, but only in the case of the South African war and the case of the Great War was Canada actively engaged with her. Yet in all the years when Great Britain is at war Canada has automatically in the position of a belligerent. The power to bring peace to Canada lies solely in the hands of the British Crown."

DOMINION STANDS
HIGH IN EXPORTS

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—That Canada ranks fourth among the countries of the world in the magnitude of its exports, and that there is a constantly growing demand in many countries for Canadian goods was the information given to the Young Men's Club of the Board of Trade last night by Lieutenant-Colonel Cosgrave, trade commissioner of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

The United States, United Kingdom and France are still ahead of Canada, although the Dominion leads the United States when relative populations are considered. "In 1922 our exports, of which fully 48 per cent were manufactured goods, totaled \$220,000,000 and in only three markets out of 40 Canadian goods benefit by a preferential tariff."

CANADA TO ADVERTISE
BY MOTORS IN FRANCE

TORONTO, Feb. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A motor convoy, with exhibits of Canadian products, is to tour France during the coming summer.

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HALIFAX TORONTO REGINA
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OF REANNEXATION BY RUSSIA.Moscow, in 1920, Recognized Independence of Country,
but Betrayed It, and Forced It to Ask Aid of TurksBy LEONARD STEIN
Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The Soviet Government has given out to the world that Georgia has been reannexed to Russia and that its separate existence is at an end. Since the middle of 1921 Georgia, like its sister state, the Armenian Republic of Eriwan, has been allowed to enjoy a nominal independence as one of the satellites of Soviet Russia. To that independence Moscow has now seen fit to give the coup de grace. The delegation which represents Georgia at the Lausanne Conference has protested against the Russian decree of annexation, the validity of which it vigorously repudiates.

Thus for the second time within little more than a century Georgia has reason to consider herself betrayed. Throughout the Christian era until the close of the eighteenth century, the Georgians maintained through many vicissitudes, the semblance of an independent state. Occupying as they did an exposed position between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and harassed successively by Arab, Turkish, and Persian invasions, they were gradually drawn into the orbit of Russia to which, as a Christian people, they naturally looked for support. In 1783 they voluntarily accepted Russian protection, but as time went on the privileges which the Georgians had been guaranteed were abolished.

Georgia Declares Its Independence
The Georgians declared their independence in May, 1918. The new State, which was organized on a democratic basis and endowed with an elaborate constitution, had a population of about 3,000,000. Its principal towns were Tiflis and Batum.

In January, 1920, the de facto independence of Georgia was recognized by the Supreme Council of the Allies. But the political position of Georgia was weak. Accordingly, Georgia was once more obliged to throw itself into the arms of Russia, as it had done in 1789. In May, 1920, a treaty was concluded, under which Moscow recognized the sovereign independence of Georgia and undertook not to interfere in its internal affairs. Mutual pledges of good will were exchanged and Georgia was reconciled by the promise that it should be definitely acknowledged by Russia as the rightful owner of the important port of Batum.

Final Assault on Georgia
But Georgia was rapidly disillusioned. It soon became known that Batum, instead of being awarded to Georgia, was to have its fate decided by a plebiscite. A few months later the Turks attacked Georgia and Armenia. At the same time the Soviet Government got to work. Bolshevik agents stirred up a mutiny of Georgian troops in Batum. They also started a Communist Party in Georgia,

which appealed to Moscow for support. Meanwhile, Armenia had collapsed and had become a Soviet republic. The stage was thus cleared for the final assault on Georgia. At the end of February, 1921, Georgia was invaded by Bolshevik forces, and the Georgian Government fled to Batum, with the Bolsheviks in pursuit. Batum itself, however, was in danger from the Turks. The Georgians, thus finding themselves between two fires, had to choose between Russia and Turkey. Turkey seemed the lesser evil, and in March, 1921, the defense of Batum was handed over to Kiazim Karabekir, the military governor of Erzerum, with the result that the Georgian national government disappeared.

Outside the Batum area, Georgia joined Armenia in the list of Soviet republics. Sham elections were held at the end of 1921, but the Government was, and remains, a tyranny, on the familiar Moscow model. The Nationalist movement was repressed—with exceptional severity and with the decree of annexation just issued, the mock republic has been finally extinguished. It is part of the irony of the situation that in January, 1921, at the very moment when Georgia was on the point of being crushed, the Supreme Council recognized its de facto independence.

Nevertheless, the reannexation of Georgia is a reminder of the fact that the Transcaucasian question still exists. The two real protagonists, Russia and Turkey, whose interests in Transcaucasia show an unmistakable tendency to collide. If and when the collision comes, Georgia and its peripatetic sister states may still have a part to play.

TOURIST ROAD WINDS
THROUGH ROCKIES

GOLDEN, B. C., Feb. 16 (Special Correspondence)—Formal opening early next summer of the recently completed highway between Banff and Lake Windermere in the Columbia River Valley will for the first time give a through route to United States tourists from the prairie provinces to the national parks and large tourist centers in the Pacific coast states. This road affords a first-class highway over the continental divide into Windermere Lake District, opens up a large section of the Canadian Rockies hitherto inaccessible and provides a direct outlet southward into the United States.

The grandeur and beauty of the scenery through which this new highway passes can scarcely be surpassed. The engineering features of this tourist route get their interest from its location in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, the continuation through many miles of virgin mountain and forest country, and from the fact that it crosses two mountain passes.

Washington Observations

Washington, Feb. 27
IT IS not only American ambassadors who come home to roost, like Colonel Harvey of London, or Mr. Fletcher of Brussels, or other distinguished visitors, to whom White House attentions are shown. The President has just extended hospitality to a couple of the humblest callers who ever visited the executive mansion. Secretary Christian had made up Mr. Harding's schedule for the day and the President noticed that the statutory five minutes were assigned to a Mr. and Mrs. Tuttle, of Montclair, N. J. "Who's Tuttle?" Mr. Harding asked. "Why, Mr. President," said the secretary, "that's George Tuttle, who used to be a linotype operator on the Marion Daily Star, and Mrs. Tuttle was one of your proof readers." Mr. Harding was delighted. "Put 'em at the bottom of the list," he directed, "so I can give 'em all the time they want." And, by the way, George, have one of the White House automobiles here and put it at their disposal for the rest of their stay in Washington. That is like the President wherever and whenever old friends are concerned.

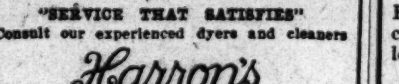
One of the most prodigious statistical productions which even Washington, a community of endless figures, has ever seen is the compilation now being privately circulated by Martin J. Gillen of Wisconsin. Mr. Gillen was John Barton Payne's right-hand man at the Shipping Board. He has worked out a super-elaborate scheme for bringing order out of economic chaos in Europe with American aid, chiefly in the interest of the American farmer. In a series of "leaflets" nearly the size of a newspaper page, Mr. Gillen piles up tables of international trade balances, crop results, foreign loans, living costs, and whatnot. They cover the past twenty-three years and peer speculatively into the future. Mr. Gillen wants the United States to appoint four great "fact-finding commissions," dealing with the major phases of American-European economic distress, headed, respectively, by Elihu Root, Bernard M. Baruch, Benjamin Strong and Julius H. Barnes. He would get up a fifth "American Economic Commission on Home Affairs," with Alexander Legge as chairman. As chairman-generalissimo of all the commissions, Mr. Gillen proposes Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank at New York.

Although both Japan and Brazil deny the existence of a plan to colonize Brazil with 500,000 Japanese settlers, late news from Tokyo tells of a scheme to bring Japanese in quantities to Argentina. Takashi Nakamura, the Mikado's Minister at Buenos Aires, recently arrived in Tokyo on leave. He drew a rough picture of the prospect of Japanese immigration in the Argentine Republic. Three thousand Nipponese already are

settled in that country as agriculturists; a third of them own the land they till. Mr. Nakamura stressed that Argentina presents no land-law difficulties or racial problems such as exist in California. He also quoted the new President of the republic as "openly welcoming Oriental immigrants to assist in the development of the country" and describing the Argentine as "an ideal country for Japanese settlers."

Only a week or two before Senator Borah spoke in the Senate with a new appeal for Soviet recognition, Secretary Hughes completed an exhaustive survey of that problem. He called upon all and sundry, both at the State Department and at foreign stations, to contribute the full sum of their knowledge as to conditions in Russia and the advisability, or otherwise, of relations with Moscow. Testimony was sought, too, from responsible Americans recently in Russia. The consensus, this observer is informed, was that nothing effective or reliable has occurred to deflect the United States government from the attitude it has hitherto maintained. The Communist autocracy established in the Kremlin knows exactly what it must do to merit recognition at Washington. The necessary has not been done. Until it is, America will continue to regard the Soviet Government unworthy of official notice.

A lost sheep has been straying around Washington. He is Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburgh, who has just deserted the newspaper business after 42 consecutive years as reporter, editor, publisher and proprietor. During that long period Mr. Moore has owned in whole or in part every one of Pittsburgh's newspaper properties, but when he sold the Leader to a syndicate early in February he disposed of the final vestige of newspaper interest he still possessed. Mr. Moore admits that the heart of idleness is going to be hard for him to acquire. Not all the perfumes of Arabia, he says, will ever smell as sweet to him as printer's ink.

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ITS ARMY SYSTEMBattalion Replaces Brigade—
Men Not to Fight at Home

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 (Special Correspondence)—Reorganization of the Irish National Army will be completed soon, the whole scheme having been occupying the attention of the general headquarters staff at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, for some time past. Increased efficiency under the new régime will, it is hoped, effect marked improvements in the military situation when the new arrangements are in full swing. The need for effecting alterations in the present army system has been felt for some time past, as the authorities recognize that a man should not have to choose between sacrificing the lives of his relations and friends or not fulfilling his duty to the State.

Battalions, each about 500 strong, are to be formed to take the place of the more unwieldy brigades, as these smaller units will be more easily controlled, and moved with greater rapidity from place to place. This re-adjustment will mean men will now function in places where they are strangers. Every effort has been made to simplify the formation of the army, while increasing its efficiency, the peculiar needs of the country being studied in conjunction with army organizations in other countries. Recruiting has started again, 80 to 100 men joining up in Dublin each day, and this will continue until the battalions reach full strength. The total strength of the army will then be about 22,000 officers and men.

The army authorities express great satisfaction at the capture of Liam Deasy, who shared with Liam Lynch the supreme control of the irregular forces.

OPPOSES INDIAN FRANCHISE
NAIROBI, British East Africa, Jan. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Kenya has made earnest representation to the Prime Minister of the Union to exercise influence in favor of the highlands being reserved for Europeans in accordance with the previous imperial pledge. The position is grave. The settlers' ties are determined to resist, and are quietly organizing against the importation of the Indian franchise.COMMUNITY HALL FOR WINNIPEG
WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 19 (Special Correspondence)—Public organizations in Winnipeg are rapidly falling into line with the proposal to build a community hall which will at the same time be a war memorial and also mark the fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of Winnipeg as a city.

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Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
MARY THE 3rd
RACHEL CROTHERS' MODERN COMEDY.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1923

Editorials

It would hardly seem that the members of the National Education Association, now in session at Cleveland, could have been very favorably impressed by the form of the plea made by the United States Commissioner of Education for their support of the President's plan to make the educational interests of the Nation subordinate to the political needs of the medical profession. Commissioner Tigert asserted that he appeared "with the consent and approval of the President of the United States."

Education and the Doctors

This being the case, it must be inferred that the form of his argument had also the presidential approval. That argument opened with a reminder to his hearers that President Harding's father "is still practicing medicine," that "his only brother is a leading physician," and, furthermore, that one of the President's sisters "was for many years a missionary in India, where she took part in the establishment of numerous missions, schools, and dispensaries." Somehow the family entanglements of the President with the profession of medicine do not seem to furnish a really sound basis for an effort to make the educational activities of the entire Nation a mere sideshow to a department intended to advance the political prospects of the doctors.

Commissioner Tigert's appearance, however, and his repeated assertions that he spoke for the Administration, would in themselves seem to be sufficient indication of the purpose of the Administration to force through this measure, if that shall be possible. In the very voluminous report of the committee on reorganization of the departments, under the chairmanship of Walter F. Brown, a well-known Ohio politician, there is furnished a chart showing the plan of organization of the various executive departments. In this appears the "Department of Education and Welfare," under which are grouped not only the present educational activities of the national Government, but also the public health service, now under the Treasury Department, and various homes, hospitals and social service institutions at present distributed among various bureaus. It is impossible to study the full catalogue of activities to be comprehended in this general department without being convinced that education would fill a very secondary position. Naturally, in view of Commissioner Tigert's argument at Cleveland, should that department be created under the present Administration, the secretary in charge might reasonably be expected to be chosen from the medical profession, rather than from the ranks of educators. While not all administrations may be so closely allied with the profession of medicine as this one, that danger will nevertheless always exist. It is fortunate, in any event, that there is no likelihood of congressional action upon this proposition for at least eighteen months to come.

The members of the great organization now in session at Cleveland are probably well equipped intellectually to discern the menace to the interests of their profession which lurks in this political project. They may be trusted to look beneath the surface of the active propaganda work now being conducted by representatives of the Administration, who are in attendance upon that conference. It does not seem probable that they will be deluded by the argument that it is better to take the half loaf offered by this plan for a welfare department than to stand out for recognition of their own high calling and profession, as one which thoroughly merits recognition by the federal Government and a place in the national Cabinet. The special reports, being printed in the Monitor, indicate that the political efforts at Cleveland to secure the approval of the National Education Association are very shrewd and very insistent. It will be well for those who have the true welfare of education in the United States at heart to be thoroughly upon their guard.

It must be admitted that the action of the Mexican Government in establishing a so-called dry zone fifty miles wide on the southern side of the international boundary adjacent to the United States is not entirely complimentary to those Americans whose activities the officials at Mexico City are endeavoring to suppress. But the object sought is a commendable one, which cannot fail to check, if not actually to stop, the illicit traffic in liquors and drugs which has so long thrived along the border. The act is entirely a friendly one, and invites the co-operation of the law enforcement officials north of the Rio Grande. Both Mexico and the United States will profit if the order is enforced without favoritism.

It has been a notorious fact, ever since the possibility of profiting by the unlawful importation of intoxicating liquors was realized by the bootleggers and their wealthy accomplices, that smuggling was being carried on systematically all along the Mexican frontier. But it has not been generally known, perhaps, that the ringleaders in the undertaking were Americans. The supposition had been that Mexicans were the agents who were carrying on the trade. But it is made to appear that the traffic is as distasteful to the Mexican Government as it is to the officials north of the boundary who are endeavoring to discourage it, for the very good reason that those vices which invariably accompany the sale of liquors have flourished under the protection of the smugglers and rum-runners.

So while the determination to rid the fifty-mile zone of the lawless element now infesting it will simplify the problem which American officials are endeavoring to solve, it will at the same time benefit the people of

Mexico. Reasonable exception might be taken by the Mexican people to the invasion of their country by an undesirable American element, such as that responsible for conditions which are said to exist. The people of the border states north of the boundary would resent a similar invasion were conditions reversed. All along the border there are resorts which are the gathering places for smugglers, gamblers and drug vendors. These places, according to an official statement from the Mexican Embassy in Washington, are invariably operated by Americans, or by American capital. The accruing profits have gone to Americans, while the bad name has been given to Mexico.

The overture is, unmistakably, a friendly one. The opportunity presented should make possible practically a complete enforcement of the law in the southwestern territory of the United States, and should aid greatly in the law's enforcement in California. The bootlegger gradually is becoming a man without a country. He is looked upon with suspicion wherever he seeks to ply his trade. The fact that he has so soon outworn his welcome along the not highly exclusive Mexican border might reasonably cause him to wonder what protection he can seek.

THOUGH itself a small country, Portugal, like the Netherlands, has an overseas empire, the extent of which is seldom realized. As a colonial power, Portugal ranks third in the world. From the end of the fifteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century, the Portuguese were among the leaders in world exploration, extending their commerce and rule, not only to South America and the west and east coasts of Africa, but also to the shores of Asia, across the mainland of which they had previously opened a trade route to India.

Of this domain, there remain several islands in the Atlantic Ocean, Eastern Timor in the Pacific, Macao, opposite Hong Kong in Southern China, Goa, Daman, and Diu, ports on the west coast of India, Guinea on the west coast of Africa, all relatively unimportant; but in southern Africa, Portugal owns, on the west coast, Angola, and, on the east, Mozambique, each an undeveloped empire, likely to figure in history yet to be made. It is noteworthy that, being first of all traders, the Portuguese established their colonies along the seashore, and in many instances these colonies block access to the sea for those that have later been established inland.

This is particularly true of Mozambique, a long strip of land opposite Madagascar. The extreme southern end drives a wedge between Transvaal and the sea, just as the Kionga triangle had hampered German East Africa in the north. But while the Germans had laid hands on Kionga, Transvaal secured, through a treaty, the right to use the port of Lourenço Marques, in Delagoa Bay, assuring it half the import commerce in return for the right to recruit native labor in Mozambique for the Rand mines. Part of this treaty expires March 31, and the negotiations for a renewal are in progress.

Since it was signed in 1909, economic conditions in South Africa have changed, so that the mining district is less in need of imports than it was fourteen years ago. At the same time, exports have increased, and the Unionists complain that the Portuguese port has not been correspondingly enlarged. Frequent breakdowns in the coal plant have delayed the export trade, they say, and when asked to install improvements the Portuguese have pleaded lack of capital, suggesting that, being the principal prospective beneficiaries, the Unionists ought to invest their own funds.

Ever since the war, the Portuguese have aimed at giving their colonies a larger degree of self-government, and Mozambique doubts whether, without injury to its own future development, it can continue to allow some 30,000 native laborers to emigrate each year to the gold fields of Transvaal. Mozambique itself is rich in possibilities for creating wealth. Already the sugar planters of Natal, whose produce is now sufficient for the needs of the entire Union, object to the continued free entry of sugar from Mozambique. And so the economic conflict develops.

Since Portugal has lacked sufficient industries and population to absorb much of its colonial produce, this has in the past been bought by other powers, notably Germany. Having now lost all its own colonies, Germany will in the future be in still greater need of the Portuguese yield of rice, cocoa, rubber, and other products. In Mozambique and Angola, Germany has its best opportunity for obtaining colonial supplies.

AGAIN, with the lengthening winter days, just as three years ago, under somewhat similar climatic conditions, the call has gone out from the beleaguered Nantucketers for relief. Ice piled high in the harbor has cut off communication with the mainland by boat, and baking-powder biscuits have become distasteful to colonists too long deprived of "light bread." In response to the appeal, a Government coast guard cutter has been requisitioned to force an opening in the channel. It is an excursion somewhat different from that enjoyed on a summer cruise from New Bedford to the island, and one that would not be attempted except to relieve the anxiety of those unwillingly held captive by the blockade.

And yet the conviction persists that Nantucket, marooned and icebound, would be far from the most unpleasant place in which to find one's self. One imagines it would be a profitable occupation to visit, in their homes and haunts, a few of those interesting people who have never known any home other than Nantucket or Siasconset. Surely one could wander about, visiting alternately the Library, the Ancients Club, and the Historical

Mozambique and Portuguese Colonial Policy

Reinhardt to Stage Plays in New York

Association's rooms. The height of snowdrifts need not be taken into account, nor even the swiftness of the ice floes in harbor and bay. There is cordwood enough, and food enough, even without yeast cakes, and there is companionship. These would afford a very pleasant holiday. One would almost regret the arrival of a "relief" ship.

There are romances of the sea which have never yet been told. But one imagines that possibly that which has not been disclosed is being revealed around the open fireplaces in Nantucket these days. Some of those tales seem to improve with age, and some even with frequent retelling. Much depends upon the fidelity and not a little upon the imagination of the narrator. It has been said, but how truthfully no one has ever ventured to guess, that no Nantucket sea tale has ever suffered by a retelling. How pleasant to contemplate! Yet it is not to be wondered at. It is the way with most stories of sea adventure, and Nantucket is distinctly of the sea. Therein lies its beauty and attractiveness. It matters little if the harbor is icebound. Those from without look with longing toward the island, while those marooned and cut off from the land which to many of them is an unexplored country content themselves in the simple activities which they have learned how to enjoy.

NEW YORK playgoers, who have had something like a comprehensive survey of the modern stage art of America and Europe during the past two seasons, are now to have the further privilege of witnessing a group of stage productions by Max Reinhardt.

While a great deal has been said in dispraise of Reinhardt's methods, by persons not in sympathy with his theories, the preponderance of comment on his work has been favorable. Granting him the artist's right to present his own message in his own way, say his admirers, theatergoers in America, like those of central Europe, will find Reinhardt's work worthy of the best traditions of the stage.

Part of the playgoing public will look forward toward Reinhardt's New York season, beginning next November, with a confidence supported not merely by hearsay, but by memories of the brilliant Oriental pantomime, "Sumurun," which he sent to the United States for a short tour in 1912. In this production posturesque settings gave American playgoers some of their first inklings of the new theories of stage decoration about which so much has been heard of late. In "Sumurun," Reinhardt achieved rapid changes of scene by using only the simplest accessories to painted hangings and silk draperies.

Reinhardt has been chiefly heard of in late years as a producer of stage spectacles—vast dramas in which the mob was the hero—and it is to be hoped that at least one of his offerings will be "Julius Caesar," or "The Weavers," staged in this manner. One of his productions is to be pantomimic, according to the preliminary program announced by Morris Gest, who is to manage the season under supervision of a committee headed by Otto Kahn.

All the productions are to have English-speaking companies. One musical piece is to be produced, and at least two dramas with small casts. The latter will illustrate what Reinhardt can do when working without the spectacular means that have been so unduly emphasized in reports of his work, that he has seemed at times little more than a sensation monger. The fact is that Reinhardt is a well-rounded artist, capable of staging many sorts of theatrical entertainment, each in its appropriate fashion. Playgoers in New York, and possibly elsewhere in America, then, are to have the good fortune to see various aspects of one of the modern leaders in stage art.

Editorial Notes

THOSE in America who are complaining of the alleged severity of taxation would do well to compare their lot with that of Britons. It was in reply to a question in the House of Commons that Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave the following facts regarding the sum demanded of the individual in the two countries:

Great Britain—Direct taxes, 210 shillings (\$49.56); indirect, 122 shillings (\$28.79 1-5).
United States (federal taxes)—Direct, \$13.60; indirect, \$12.70.

It would do no harm if the average American would, before paying his taxes, mentally triplicate the amount and be grateful that it is only as little as it is and not the larger sum.

WITH the announcement recently in a brief news dispatch from Dayton, O., that an airplane of the helicopter type had ascended vertically into the air and stayed up practically three minutes, an event was chronicled which shows that a new epoch in the history of aviation is well established. Incidentally it will be remembered that it was in Dayton the Wright brothers made their first long-distance flights a little less than twenty years ago. If this new invention is perfected, it will mean that a plane would be able to dispense with the large level stretches of country heretofore necessary for starting and landing, and could be parked on a roof with ease. Then, too, it could "hover," staying in a given place indefinitely.

IN THE midst of the talk connected with the bicentenary of Sir Christopher Wren, it is interesting to remember that had it not been for the fire of London, he would quite likely be remembered chiefly as an astronomer, and mute inglorious Wrens might be discovered in the present generation by the adventurous. Wren, if he had had his way, would have done far more than he did. He would have made London a city of symmetrical streets, fine vistas, noble skyline, and wide, shady quays, in fact, a rival of Paris. St. Paul's was but a part of a larger project, and whoever has not studied this project cannot appreciate the full extent of his genius.

Saturday Morning in Cork

CORK on a Saturday morning is perhaps a little muddier than on other days of the week. It is not a depressing muddiness; rather, if there be any virtue in mud, is it a cheerful, boisterous, splashy muddiness which the French "éclabousseur" expresses so well. As I was talking in one of the bookshops, in tumbled the minister from Blarney—he was the sort of man who came upon things suddenly and in spite of himself—and having wheeled his bicycle into a pile of novels, he took off his coat and shook the rain off it onto everyone else in the shop. He had a bluff "Good morning" for everyone and explained that he had lost his hat in the bog on the way down!

"And you a minister!" said the bookseller playfully. There you have the Saturday morning atmosphere of Cork: a hearty muddiness, and half the people from round and about, splashing into town in their traps and carts, holding street-corner conversations about cattle and crops, and swaggering along with their whips smiting their leggins, as though Cork were the capital of the world and they ministers of state. And all the time, a few miles away in the fold of the hills, is a straggling farmhouse, with more mud about it than there is in the whole of Cork; and rummaging, routing, splashing in a cabbage field, snorts the best Irish bacon, while its owner enjoys, at its expense, the politeness of the town!

There are tearful skies this Saturday and the wind is blowing the clouds about. It had tossed the minister's hat into the bog near Blarney and is, down in Cork, coming in gusts around street corners, veering among the clanging trams, flinging wide the jarvey's rugs, and driving into the coat-tails of the farmer's boy as he urges his drove of cattle or pigs. It is tugging at the shawls of the women as they cluster around the market in Corn Market Street, buying vegetables from great heaps piled in the road, and eggs from the farmers' carts. "It is cabbages you're wantin'?" tries a woman standing by a pile as high as herself. "Here's turnips the like you never set eyes on." And the shawled crowd bustles and lingers, buys and reflects, in such a confusion of voices and forms, that you finish by having a blurred vision of shawled heads and bright blue eyes glittering in them, for the rest of the day.

You needn't buy vegetables. There are meat and bedsteads and linoleum! You can rummage among old clothes and linen. And you can listen to a couple of shaggy-haired singers whose harsh voices are finding their way to the hearts of a shawled group at the street corner, with songs of exile and choruses of "love and longing." And every spoken word comes with the softness of remembered music on the ears and the air is full of one of the prettiest brogues that ever touched the heart of man.

Wandering through the streets of Cork, it is difficult to see a very sad face. I believe the eyes of the Irish women are always laughing. There seem to be jokes on everyone's lips. In the theater it was the most tragic parts of "Macbeth" which moved the gallery—perhaps the best criterion of popular character there is—to titters, rather than to tears. Mingling with the crowd, jostling them at the street corners, catching their conversation and surprising their wit, you can come back to your Sygne and see with what poetical accuracy he has caught the character and speech of his country folk. You'll find Christys and Peggeens in every street in Cork on a joyous, bustling and muddy Saturday morning. —V. S. P.

The French Move in the Ruhr

WHAT, then, is the prospect with regard to Germany, if the French move in the Ruhr fails in its real as well as in its ostensible aims? asks E. T. Raymond in The Outlook (London). The whole foreign claims will be wiped off the slate; Germany will have triumphantly illustrated the impossibility of making her pay.

Then immediately Germany will begin to set her house in order. The depreciated mark will be stabilized, for preference into something like its lowest level; a new currency will be established; that currency will be supported by adequate taxation, cordially accepted by the industrialists, rigorously exacted from all other classes; and Germany will start clear, with no foreign obligations, and practically no domestic debt.

Given the success of these plans, her "pure capitalists" will have disappeared; the less dispensable middle classes will have been reduced to the lowest straits; her workmen will be cruelly pinched for a time; but Germany, as a unit, will emerge the strongest economic power in the world. England, meanwhile, will be still endeavoring to bear the burden of 8000 millions of domestic and nearly a million millions of foreign debt. The British producer will be laboring to maintain a luxurious class at home and to add something substantial to the already far from hard life of a large number of American citizens.

If England's position would be so unfavorable, what of that of France? Small wonder that French statesmen have abandoned the economic and attached themselves with desperation to the political expedient for security against the great Teutonic revival.

There are, of course, factors which make prediction foolish, and I am not going to deserve the scorn which Mr. Belloc recently poured on the race of prophets. The German working classes may be lacking in docility, decline to suffer quietly during the inevitable period of acute suffering, and likely into Bolshevik putrescence. The problems of reconstruction may prove too obdurate for German political ability. A hundred things, indeed, may happen to frustrate the hopes which certainly exist in Germany, whether or not conscious efforts have been made to advance them by the corruption of the currency.

But if Germany can get over such difficulties—and they are not necessarily insuperable, for Revolutionary France successfully combated problems as great in kind, if not in scale—she will have done much more than "win the war." She will have won the whole economic world at the trifling expense of her own soul.

Seen Through "Wet" Eyes

AN AVOWED "wet," Jack O'Donnell, writes in Collier's Weekly: The great mid-west is joining hands with the far west and the south in the movement to make America bone dry. The Eighteenth Amendment is an accepted fact almost everywhere west of the Allegheny Mountains, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, and other states that I visited in the last few months are dry—the sentiment is dry, and there is a growing respect for the Volstead Act. None of these states is bone dry as yet, but they are on their way.

I was loath to admit it even to myself, but there is an abundance of evidence that a great "dry wave" is rolling eastward, slowly but surely grinding down opposition to prohibition. And, riding the crest of this wave, are the clean, substantial citizens of the Nation—the John Smiths and the Tom Browns—and, always, their wives and sisters and mothers are riding at their sides.

Some day we wets are going to awaken to find that an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States are weary of bootleggers and dry law violators. Some day, and that day is not far distant, these people are going to rid the country of the bootlegger and the rum runner just as the Vigilantes of the fifties rid the California mining camps of undesirable gamblers and gunmen.

The World's Reformers

THE reformers of the world were not so much innovators or creators of new ideas, says Oscar S. Straus in The Forum, as they were readjusters of the life of a people on the basic principles of elementary right and justice.